THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG, NEAR THE SOUTH WEST CORNER OF THE DIAMOND——WEEKLY PAPER, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE——SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER, FOUR DOLLARS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE——ADVERTISING ON REASONABLE TERMS.

VOLUME 48. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1833. NUMBER 56.

New Stourbridge Glass Works.

J. ROBINSON & SON,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have considerably reduced the prices of their Glass.—They still continue to manufacture all kinds of

FLINT GLASS WARE,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

No. 10, *Corner of Ross and Second streets,*

where all orders in their line will meet with immediate attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand. Orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

N. B. Terms will be found as low as at any other manufactory in the western country.

Pittsburgh, March 8.—tf.

Havanna Segars, English Walnuts, &c.

15,000 WHITING, Cansio, and Roque Segars, all celebrated brands;
10 bags English Walnuts;
5 cases Citron;
20 boxes Scotch Herring. For sale by
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
March 8 —1m.

Bacon Hams, Lamp Oil, &c.

SUPERIOR BACON HAMS, for family use;
do. Winter strained OIL—for sale by
CASSAT, HUTCHISON, & LEDLIE,
March 8, 1833.—1m.

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2 SEROONS S. F. Indigo;
150 bbls., No. 2 and 3, Mackerel;
50 do. Superfine Flour;
40 do. Tanners' Oil;
10 bags Havanna Coffee.
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE,
March 8, 1833.—1m.

FAMILY FLOUR,

CONSTANTLY kept for sale by
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
No. 8, Market street.
March 8, 1833.

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
600 lbs. Candlewick;
Carded Cotton;
Carpet Yarn and Coverlet Yarn.
Sattinet Warps.
For sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.
Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.
DICKEY & CAROTHERS.
Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

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30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
Feb. 14.—tf. 76 Front street.

China & Queensware.

PEPPARD & CALLAN, importers. No. 37 Wood street, are receiving, in addition to their spring stock, a very general assortment of NEW PATTERNS, of a superior quality of ware.
DINING and TEA SETS, mantel ornaments, with plain and Cut Glass, at moderate prices.
June 22, 1832.—tf

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.
ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18—tf.]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,
Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

NOTES AND GOLD.

EVERY description of Bank Note Paper discounted at reduced rates. The highest premium paid for Foreign and American GOLD.
Notes and Drafts collected: interest allowed on Special Deposits.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Sept. 21, 1832.

Kentucky Segars and Tobacco.

RECEIVED, per Steamer Juniata, on consignment—564 boxes D. Spawlding and P. H. Baird's celebrated Kentucky SEGARS; and a few kegs Spawlding's Manufactured TOBACCO.
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
March 25—1mo.

Tanners' Scraps Wanted,

FOR which the cash will be paid on delivery at the subscriber's Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets.
B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
March 15—3t

JUST received, per Steam Boat Navarino, and for sale by JAMES IRWIN, corner of Market and Water streets:
100 barrels of Molasses.
ALSO, IN STORE,
5 tons Scorched Salts.
March 15, 1833—tf

NEW INVENTION.

Faber's Patent Clover Mill.

GEORGE FABER, of Chambersburgh, and Edward Faber, of the city of Pittsburgh, having obtained Letters Patent for a Machine for Hulling and Cleaning Clover Seed, White Caps and Smut from Wheat, &c., are now prepared to sell Machines, or Counties' and States' Rights to make, vend or use them. Persons feeling disposed to avail themselves of this useful invention, can see a Machine in operation, and obtain all necessary information concerning it, by applying at the Machine Card Manufactory of Geo. Faber & Sons, No. 116, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to George Faber, Chambersburgh, Pa.

Mills constructed agreeably to this invention, may be worked by manual labor, and will hull without any injury to the seed. A Wind Mill may be attached to the Clover Mill, so that all kinds of grain may be cleaned.

Letters on the subject, addressed as above, will meet immediate attention.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1832.—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.
W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

A FEW Copies of the old Edition of the Dictionary of the Bible, published by Cramer & Spear—*Brown's Notes*, complete in two vols. For sale low, by M. P. O'HERN,
Franklin Head, Wood street.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.
N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

TO LET,

THE Upper Rooms of the new house, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, suitable for offices. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Apply to
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
January 1—tf No. 42 Market street

FOR SALE.

THE interest of the late M. S. Mason in the Pennsylvania Rolling Mill, (being one third of the concern) is offered for sale on advantageous terms.

It is believed that the investment will prove a safe and profitable one. Terms of payment will be made easy. For further information, apply to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co., or JAMES RIDDLE.
Dec. 25.—tf.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.
April 13, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.
Apply to GEORGE A COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Toth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's
Drug Store, No 42, Market street.
July 31.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactory of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.
Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, }
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Pont Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, are which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.
ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
may 14, 1830.—tf.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:
JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dull,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.
M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 7.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

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25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Dec. 25.—tf.

New Hardware Store,

NO 66. WOOD STREET
PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.
Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.
Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

NEW COACH

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style.* Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.
JOHN HISE.
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.
November 23.—tf

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.
FREDERICK BAUSMAN
may 11, 1822.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.
WILLIAM W. IRWIN.
November 22, 1832.—tf

TO LET,

THE New Three Story Stone Front Building, on the south side of Wood street, being the second east of Diamond alley. ☞ Enquire of NEVILLE B. CRAIG.
January 4, 1833.

WANTED,

SOUTH Carolina and Michigan Paper. Also, Foreign and American
GOLD, AND BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
Six per cent. allowed on Special Deposits,
Payable to Order, or return of Certificate. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, *No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.* Jan. 15, 1833.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
march 14.—tf.

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.
Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery*, of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appears to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.
February 1.

REGARDER FIXEMENT.

THE subscriber, living near Little Beaver Bridge, Columbiana county, Ohio, proprietor of that noted and valuable Stand, in the town of Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, formerly occupied (and ever since its erection) by Mr. John Hemperley, as a Tavern or *Hotel*, is desirous of renting the same from the first day of April next, at which time possession may be had. The house is spacious and well finished, fronting on Market street, a short distance from the Public Square; there is on the premises abundance of stables and other out-buildings, where the public stages, here tofore, generally stopped; there is also two or three meadow lots, convenient, that may be had with the other property. The rent will be made low, inquire of the subscriber, or John Larwill, Esq., of that place, who will treat on the terms. No person need apply who cannot show satisfactory proof of his integrity and moral worth.
JOHN BEVER.
February 12.—t1A.

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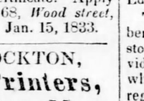
50 BBLS. OLD WHISKEY;
30 do. Common do.;
33 do. American Brandy, good quality;



50 bbls. S. F. Flour, for family use;
200 bbls. No 1, Salt, (old and dry.)
For sale by
JOHN D. DAVIS & CO.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 5.—6t.

5000 Pounds PRIME SKIRTING LEATHER on hand, and for Sale by WALLACE, HOWE & Co.
February 26, 1833.—tf

FOR RENT,

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased,

in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately,

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.
Apply to
CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.
Dec. 25—tf

LONDON BOTANIC,
OR
VEGETABLE OIL SOAP,

AND also, the *Imperial Renovator*; or the general restoratives of *Ladies' Dress and Gentlemen's Clothing*, of every description of color or quality, without the least injury to either. The above composition, so justly celebrated in Europe, and also in the principal cities and towns in the U. States; the former, the Vegetable Oil, for its superior quality in extracting oil, or grease of any kind, also, paint, tar, &c. from gentlemen's clothing, and woollen cloth and carpeting of every description, restoring the same to their former condition, without doing the least injury to either quality or color. And is eminently useful to sea-faring men and travelers, it possessing the singular quality of washing as well in spring or sea water, as well as any other soap can do in rain water.

And the latter, the Imperial Renovator, for its extraordinary qualities in extracting spots or stains caused by grease, oil, or soil of any kind, from Silks, Satins, Merinos, Canton crapes, Bombazines, and Ladies' Dresses, and woollen cloths of every description, restoring the same to their former condition, without doing the least injury to either gloss, color or quality, let the same be whatever it may, and in most cases, in a very few minutes too, without the aid of any kind of liquid, or any thing else; and may be left upon silks or wollens of the most delicate colors, for whole months together, with the greatest safety; and is now most respectfully offered at wholesale or retail, for a few days only, at GRIFFITH'S HOTEL, Wood St.

He respectfully invites the ladies who may wish to obtain any of the above articles, to satisfy themselves of the benefits to be derived from them, to send their address to him, and he will, with promptitude and pleasure, wait upon them at their houses, in order to convince them of the invaluable qualities of those articles, and to furnish them, if required.—And the most satisfactory proofs given that the practice of sending fine dresses, on account of such stains, to the dyer's, may be dispensed with. It may be had at all times by wholesale at the subscriber's.

☞A very liberal allowance will be made to one person in each town who may purchase to sell again.

☞None will be left for sale on commission.
J. TRENCH,
Inventor and Manufacturer,
248, Greenwich street, and 25, John st. N. York.
March 15—tf

STENOGRAPHIC LECTURES.

THE Subscriber, late of the city of Philadelphia, respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he will, by special request, give a course of Practical Stenographic Instructions, at an appropriate room, in Irwin's Row, corner of Diamond and Market street, to commence as soon as a respectable class shall be formed, and continue two weeks, and no more. From *five* to *ten* lessons, of an hour each, are sufficient to give a complete and satisfactory knowledge of the art of *short hand*, by which language may be recorded in a style both beautiful and legible as it falls from the lips of a public speaker.

The success with which the subscriber has taught this art in the principal Colleges, Cities, and Town of the United States, and with which he has reported in Congress and other legislative bodies of the Union, together with the fact of his published system having passed through *fifteen editions*, to the almost total disappearance of every other in the country, will supersede the necessity of further commendation. (See late American edition of Edinburgh Encyclopædia.)

Terms may be known by calling on the subscriber at his lodgings, (Griffith's,) or at the Bookstores in Pittsburgh. Genteel rooms will be provided for Ladies, or select classes of Gentlemen, who may not find it convenient to attend at the regular hour, or at the general lecture room.
MARCUS T. C. GOULD.

TERMS.

☞Private lessons, or in small select Classes a full course, $10.—In public Class, $5.
March 8, 1833.

AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL

AND Advocate of Internal Improvement—Vol. 2d.—This Journal was commenced on the 1st of Jan. 1832, with a single subscriber. It has now just commenced its second volume, with near one thousand subscribers, scattered in every state in the Union. It was first devoted to the subject of Railroads, Internal Improvements and news of the day; but it now embraces, in addition to the above, a department for Agriculture, and another for the mechanic Arts, wherein will be found an account of most new Inventions. Such, indeed, has been the encouragement held out, that the publisher is induced to extend its usefulness by making it, not only a journal of the progress of Internal Improvements by means of Railroads, Canals, and Steam Carriages, in our own country and in Europe, but also by making it a journal of mechanical improvements and inventions, and thereby collecting a greater variety of useful information, relating to such subjects, into a smaller compass, and at a less cost, than can be found in any other publication now, before the public.—Arrangements have been made to give engravings or illustrations of such new inventions as may be deemed important to the community. The American Railroad Journal and Advocate of Internal Improvements, will also contain much interesting and useful literary and news reading, with such public documents as may be deemed worth recording for future reference. It will also contain Meteorological Tables, kept at Montreal, L. C., New York city, Charleston, S. C. together with others kept at intermediate places. We have also the promise of one kept at Red River, in Louisiana; also Prices of Stocks, Sales of Real Estate, Prices Current and Bank Note List, &c. &c.

Terms, Three Dollars per annum, in advance, and will not be sent without.

The first volume may be had either in sheets or bound; and the second volume will be forwarded by numbers, as they are issued, to any part of the United States. Price of binding, 50 cents, 75 cts. or $1, according to the quality.

Published at No. 35 Wall street, New York, by
D. K. MINOR.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.
ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMAS MILLER.
Jan. 1st, 1833.

The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of

THOMPSON & SCOTT,

At the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage of the old customers, and the public generally.
THOMAS MILLER.
Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED, per Steam Boat Juniata, and for Sale by JAMES IRWIN, corner of Market and Water streets,
30 Barrels NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.
ALSO, ON HAND,
1 Ceroon Sp. FLOTANT INDIGO.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 26, 1833.—tf

CITY DISPENSARY,

Physicians' Prescription, and

FAMILY MEDICINE STORE.

S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market
PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that the above establishment is now in complete operation.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines will be carefully prepared, and put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours, day and night.

The subscribers flatter themselves, from their knowledge in the Prescription and Apothecary Business, that they will be enabled to render general satisfaction. Their medicines have been selected with great care, and will at all times be subject to the inspection of the Physicians of the city.
J. B. COCHRAN,
THOMAS MILLER,
Acting Partner of the late firm of Thompson & Miller.

N. B.—The Dispensary will be accessible on Sundays. March 15—tf

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For Sale or Rent,

THE Dwelling House of the late M. S. Mason, pleasantly situated opposite the country residence of Charles Brewer, and contiguous to that of the Hon. H. Denny. If not sold prior to the first of April, it will be for rent.

ALSO, FOR RENT—The Store and Cellar in Market street, occupied by James Alexander, and next to Wm. M'Knight. For terms, apply to James Riddle, or
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 15—3t

For Sale,

DRAFTS on Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Louisville, at par, payable at sight.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 48, Wood street,
Pittsburgh. March 12.

Wanted,

SEVERAL Sums of Money on Mortgage, on good property in the City of Pittsburgh. Persons wishing to invest, will please apply to
GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, Pittsburgh.
March 12. 1833.

PETER & GEORGE LORILLARD.

TOBACCO AND SNUFF

MANUFACTURERS,

NO. 42 CHATHAM STREET,
NEW YORK,

Have constantly for sale the following articles.

FINE BROWN SNUFF.

GENUINE MACCOBOY, } *Rose flavored.*
Imitation do }
Sicily do
Maltese do
Curacoa do
American Rappee, } *Strong, not Scented.*
Holland do }
Tuberose do
St. Omare do
Strasburgh do

COARSE BROWN SNUFF.

Demigros, }
Fine Virginia, }
Copenhagen, } *Superior flavored.*
Bourbon, }
St. Domingo, }
Nachitoches, }

FINE YELLOW SNUFF.

French Rappee, }
American Gentleman, } *Strong, not scented.*
Pure Spanish, }
L. Mixture, }

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, }
do Half Toast, } *Fine.*
do High Toast, }
Irish Blackguard, }
or } *Coarse.*
Irish High Toast, }

SWEET SCENTED, FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

Small papers, labeled P. A. L.
do do do P. & G. L.
do do do P. & G.
1 lb. papers, labeled P. A. L.
½ lb. do do P. A. L.
¼ lb. do do P. A. L.

¼ lb. papers, labeled Sweet Scented Oronoko—Extra Superior, manufactured only by *P. Lorillard, Jr.*

FINE CUT SMOKING TOBACCO.

Spanish, Kitefoot, Canister, Common, Stems, in 1-4, 1-2, and 1 lb. papers.

All articles sold at the above store can be returned, if not approved, and the money will be refunded.

N. B. A liberal discount made for Cash, by Wholesale.

Brown Snuff packed in ½ and 1 lb. bottles, and 3, 6, 12, and 18 lb. Jars.

Yellow do. do. in ½ and 1 lb. bottles and small and large bladders.

Cut Tobacco, packed in ½ barrels, barrels, and Tierces.

The Genuine Maccoboy Snuff is manufactured only by P. & G. Lorillard, who have also the imitation do. do. from 20 to 30 per cent. lower, the same as manufactured in many places, and sold under various names.

N. B. A constant supply of the above article may be had of the principal dealers in Pittsburgh

BEWARE OF DECEPTION.

Several persons are in the practice of using a Label on their snuffs, in imitation of the subscribers', which they have used for upwards of thirty years, and can be for no other purpose than to deceive.

Some are also in the practice of mixing inferior Snuff with their Genuine Maccoboy Snuff, and selling it as first quality.

Others are also in the practice of filling empty jars with the subscribers' label on them, with inferior Snuff, and selling it as their manufacture.

Their motive in making this publication, is to guard their customers against the deception practised upon them.
P. & G. LORILLARD.
February 19, 1833.—sw6w.

NEW BOOKS.

THE OUTLAW'S BRIDE, and other Tales: in 2 vols.

TRAVELS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF PERU; including a year's residence in Potosi. By Edmond Temple, Knight of the Royal and distinguished Order of Charles III.

MEMOIRS OF FANNY NEWELL; written by herself, and published at her particular request, and the desire of numerous friends: Second Edition, with corrections and improvements. Just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 *Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.*
February 15—6t

FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.
☞Apply to H. M. WATTS.
At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.
Jan. 8, 1833.—tf

Miss Austen's New Novel.

SENSE AND SENSIBILITY—a Novel—by Miss Austen, Author of 'Pride and Prejudice,' 'Emma,' &c. &c., in two vols.

HISTORY OF IRELAND, from the Anglo-Norman Invasion, till the Union of the country with Great Britain: by W. C. Taylor, Esq., with additions, by Wm. Sampson, Esq., in 2 vols.

Just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
March 15—3t

OLD WINES AND LIQUORS.

WE have made several late importations of these articles, and now offer—
Champagne, of every variety of brands, in pint and quart bottles;
Madeira, do. do., up to $8 per gal. and $72 per dozen;
Pale, Brown, and Gold Sherry;
Malmsey Madeira, old and very rich;
Sercial do. do. do;
Port, Burgundy, and Claret;
Johannisberger, Markebrunner, Hockheimer, Leibfromilch, &c.;
Champagne, Cognac, and Premium Brandy, up to $8 per gallon;
Cologne Gin, in stone jars, (very superior;)
Old Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits, &c.;
☞Tavern keepers and others are informed that, in addition to these *Superior Wines and Liquors* offered them, we have, for common uses, all kinds, at less prices.

Ladies' Wines, and Cordials,

White Constantia, Marichine, Fentignac, with all varieties, sweet and mild.
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
March 8.—2m.

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50 HHDS. New Orleans SUGAR;
75 bbls. " MOLASSES;
10 bbls. " RUM;
23 bbls. LOAF SUGAR;
6 tierces RICE;
Just received by Steam Boat Fame, and for sale by JOHN D. DAVIS & Co.,
March 1—6t *No. 38 Water street.*

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.
Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

NEW WORKS.

NORTHANGER ABBEY, by Miss Austin: Author of 'Pride and Prejudice,' 'Mansfield Park,' &c.: with a Biographical Sketch of the Author: 2 vols., 12mo.

An Essay on Moral Culture—addressed to Parents and Teachers: By M. M. Carll: 1 vol., 18mo.

Penmanship, or the Beauties of Writing, exemplified, in a variety of Specimens, Practical and Ornamental: By Nathaniel D. Gould.

Also, Rand's Practical Small Hand Copies—and Noyes' System of Practical Penmanship.

Just received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., No. 44, Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Feb. 22.

Postage Accounts.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber for letter or newspaper postage, are respectfully requested to call at the room lately occupied as the Post Office, and settle their bills.
WM. EICHBAUM,
Late Post Master
March 5, 1833.—3t.

New Pianos, for sale, very low.

THE Subscribers, having lately received, on consignment, three PIANOS, of the best and most approved patterns, offer them for sale on the most advantageous terms, and lower than eastern prices, carriage given in.

The Pianos are with or without Metallic Plate, and in every manner equal as to tone and beauty of finish, to any made in the United States.

Being instructed to sell them very low, we respectfully invite all those wishing to buy, to call upon us, JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Booksellers, Market st., opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
March 8, 1833.—tf

TO RENT,

THE Splendid Store House, at present occupied by S. J. Sylvester, corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Possession given on 1st April. For terms, enquire of Dr. E. Hale, Allen Kramer, S. P. Darlington, or WM. ROBINSON.
January 29, 1833.—tf

TYPE FOUNDRY.

HAVING purchased of Mr. Richard Ronaldson, his long established and very extensive Type Foundry, the subscribers have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of continuing said business, and for the convenience of their friends and patrons, have removed their establishment to a more central part of the city. As it is their intention to keep on hand a good assortment of the best type, and to make such additions and improvements as the taste of the trade and the wants of the country require, they flatter themselves that this establishment will merit a large share of patronage. They have now several founts on hand, which can be furnished at a few hours' notice, and are prepared to make founts of all weights and sizes, from Pearl to 22 lines Pica, including a variety of Ornamental Letter. Their assortment of Cuts, Dashes, Brass Rule, and other Ornaments, will be found to be very extensive, of which specimens will be forwarded to Printers as soon as they can be prepared.

Printing Presses of every description, Printing Ink of the most approved qualities, Composing Sticks, Brass and Common Galleys, Chases, Imposing Stones, Cases, Paper and Press Boards, Standing Presses, Furniture, together with a complete assortment of all articles used in a Printing Office, will be kept constantly on hand.

Small founts, suitable for Book Binders, in great variety, may be had when called for.

Orders from all parts in the Union will be promptly and most carefully attended to, and particularly in supplying *sorts* for all founts furnished by their predecessors, Binny & Ronaldson, and Richard Ronaldson.
JOHNSTON & SMITH,
No. 6, George street.
Philad. Feb. 18, 1833.

N. B. A good Washington Super Royal Press, and 3 Standing Presses, in good order—together with several founts of 2d hand type, will be sold low.

Stereotyping, in all its branches, executed by L. Johnson, as heretofore,
March 19.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.
SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.
may 4, 1832.—tf

LARGE MAPS OF OHIO,

On Rollers.

A MAP of the State of Ohio, laid out in Sections, from actual Survey; containing references to the sections of Land sold out at the U. States' Land Offices; the U. States' Military District; Land granted to Refugees, in Canada; Ohio Company's Purchase; Land patented to J. C. Symmes; Virginia Military Reservation; Connecticut Western Reservation; Grant to French Emigrants; Donation to Early Settlers; State Lines; District Lines; County Lines; Roads; Ranges; Townships, &c. &c. &c. Published in Cincinnati. For sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
March 22.—6t.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, and his friends particularly, that he has disposed of his Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory, in favor of Messrs. JOHN TUREL & Co. He takes this occasion, as he has retired from business, to return his most sincere thanks to the public for the very general encouragement received by him, and, at the same time, he takes the liberty of earnestly recommending his successors as fully worthy of a continuance of the patronage enjoyed by himself during so many years. They being well prepared to continue the establishment in every respect on as good terms as it has been conducted by himself.
ABRAHAM PYKE.
Baltimore, 2d July, 1832.

NOTICE.—The partnership existing for several years between the subscribers, under the name of EDWARD CHASSAING, alone, will in future be conducted under the firm of JOHN TUREL & Co., at the well known stand, No. 14 North Howard street, lately occupied by Mr. Abraham Pyke. JOHN TUREL,
EDWARD CHASSAING.
Baltimore, 2d July, 1832.

The subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Baltimore, as well as country merchants generally, that, having purchased the interest of Mr. Abraham Pyke in his Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory, as may be seen by his advertisement, above, they will continue the business in every respect as carried on for so many years by their predecessor, and being fully prepared to serve the customers of the old stand, as well as their friends, they respectfully ask a share of public patronage, assuring them that in every instance the utmost pains will be taken to give general satisfaction.
JOHN TUREL & Co.

They have now in store a very general assortment, consisting of the following articles, which will be sold on the most liberal terms:

CHEWING TOBACCO.

50 boxes superior Cavendish Tobacco
22 do second quality do
65 do superior ¼ and ¼ Pound Rolls
20 whole and half boxes Ladies' Twist
100 boxes small Lump, 4's 5's 8's 10's and 12's to the pound
160 kegs Small Twist, of various qualities

SNUFFS.

28600 pounds Superior Rappee Snuff
2000 do do Macouba do

Also, a general assortment of various other kinds, in kegs, bladders, and bottles.

This Snuff has been all prepared by Mr. Pyke himself, and in future will always be manufactured after his receipts.

SEGARS.

315000 superior Spanish Segars, yellow and brown, in whole, half and quarter boxes.
88600 super. half Spanish do do do do
250000 second and 3d quality do do do do
500000 American Segars, made with care.

A very general assortment of LEAF TOBACCO will be also kept constantly for sale, to suit purchasers.

NOW IN STORE,

125 seroons superior Havanna and St. Jago TOBACCO
21 bales good flavored St. Domingo do
12 hhds. yellow Kentucky, suitable for wrappers
5 do brown do do do do
Also, 1

POETRY.

BOUDET'S LA BELLE NATURE.

Say, have you seen *La Belle Nature?*
A fairy image, in its lightness?
The dazzling grace and winning feature,
Rise seraph like in starry brightness.

As Heav'n enshrines a spirit bless'd,
She even like an angel seemeth:
With marble limbs and snow like breast,
And sunny smile which sweetly beameth.

In her behold the charm to bind,
While rapture seizes on the soul!
The *beau ideal* of the mind,
The fair, the pure, the beautiful!

We breathe a holier atmosphere,
We rise in loftiness of feeling;
E'en virtue's self becomes more dear
With all her graces o'er us stealing!

Type of the pure, for earth too fair,
Thy home should be the deep blue skies!
No likeness can to thee compare,—
The very Eve of Paradise.

Then go and see *La Belle Nature*,
A fairy image in its lightness!
The dazzling grace and winning feature,
Rise seraph like in starry brightness.

REPORT OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Mr. ADAMS, by direction from the majority of the Committee on Manufactures, moved that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the matters referred to them by the House; and, on the part of the minority of the same committee, he presented the following

REPORT

On so much of the President's annual message to Congress as relates to Domestic Manufactures, and the protection necessary to be afforded the same; referred to the committee by resolution of the House, of 13th December, 1832.

The subscribers, members of the Committee on Manufactures, to which was referred so much of the message of the President of the United States to Congress, at the commencement of the present session, as relates to the protection necessary to domestic manufactures, dissenting from the report of the majority of the committee, present herewith respectfully to the House their own views upon the subject referred by the House to the committee to report thereon.

The parts of the message which relate to the protection necessary to domestic manufactures, may be considered separately or in connection with other great national interests, forming the subject of the annual communication from the Chief of the Executive Department of the Government to the Legislature. In the message itself they are recommended to the consideration of Congress, in connection with proposals for such further reduction in the revenue as may not be required for the objects of general welfare and public defence, which the constitution authorizes, and for which reduction the occasion is stated by the President to result from the impending final discharge of the national debt; an event on the occurrence of which the subscribers most cordially sympathize with the sentiments expressed by the President. They consider the final and total discharge of the public debt as a subject of grateful acknowledgment to the wisdom, energy, and fidelity to their trust, of those who preceded us in the management of our national concerns; of mutual gratulation to ourselves, who enjoy the benefits of this alleviation of the burdens cheerfully borne by our fathers, and hitherto by us, for the sacred preservation of the public faith; and of anticipated felicity to our successors in the exemption from burdens which we and our fathers have borne without murmuring or complaint, to secure to them, our posterity, the blessings of freedom, independence, and union. Enjoying, in all the purity of patriotism, the comfort of this great alleviation of public burdens, the subscribers deprecate, with equal earnestness and sincerity, the contingency of any event which should, at the very moment of fruition, dash from the lips of our prosperity the cup of joy, and substitute, in its place, the bitter potion of disunion, civil dissension, and fraternal war.

Under these impressions, it was not without feelings of deep concern, and of painful sensibility, that the subscribers beheld, in the message of the President of the United States, the broad and unqualified assertion of principles, and the developement of an entire political system for the future government of the Union, as new and unheard of, as to them it appears incorrect, and incompatible with the foundations of our political existence.

The first of these principles, and that from which all the others appear to the subscribers to be derived—the basis of the message, and of the whole system of administration, for the futurity of this Union, is contained in the following position, which the subscribers submit to the consideration of the House in the very words of the message itself—"The wealth and strength of a country are its population, and the *best part* of that population are the cultivators of the soil. Independent farmers are, every where, the basis of society, and true friends of liberty."

That the President of the United States should, in a public document, addressed to the Representatives of the whole people of this Union, peremptorily declare one part of the population, by them represented, better than the rest, appears to the subscribers little compatible with that equality of rights upon which our whole social system is, by them, believed to be founded. If one part of the population, parties to the social compact, is the best, it necessarily follows that another part of the same population is the worst; that there are different degrees of merit in different portions of the same population, estimated not by their moral, but by their social condition; not by their individual qualifications of virtue and understanding, but by their respective occupations and possessions.

In examining this fundamental principle of politics and morals, thus put forth as the foundation for the system of policy to be hereafter erected for the government of this great and growing confederated nation, the subscribers have endeavored to ascertain to whom it is that this proud pre-eminence of merit is assigned by the Chief Executive Magistrate of the Union. He asserts that the wealth and strength of a country are its population, and that the best part of that population are the cultivators of the soil. Now, the population of a country consists of the whole mass of human beings abiding within it; and, of the population of this country, a vast proportion of the cultivators of the soil are in a state of servitude—possessing no rights, civil or political—and existing only as the property of another part of the same population. That these cultivators of the soil constitute a large portion of the wealth of this country, is undoubtedly true; that they constitute a considerable portion of its strength, is far more questionable; but the subscribers cannot believe it was to them that the intention of the President was to ascribe the transcendent honor of constituting the best part of our population; and, if not to them, neither was it to the class of freemen, in another part of the Union, also cultivators of the soil, laboring like them, by the sweat of their brow, for daily subsistence, by daily labor, but in the full enjoyment of civil and political rights, and constituting in truth not a better, but as good a part of the population as any other in the community. It was not, however, to them that the President intended to attribute the superiority of excellence as a component part of the population. His meaning is more fully disclosed in the subsequent clause of the sentence above cited, in the affirmation that "independent farmers are every where the basis of society, and true friends of liberty." Taking the whole sentence together, the subscribers believe that, in the understanding of the author of the message, the cultivators of the soil, in the first part of the sentence, were identical with the independent farmers in the second; and that the sentiment, in the mind of the writer, and the aphorism of moral and of political economy laid down by the whole sentence, is that, in all countries, generally, and especially in our own, the best part of the population—the basis of society—and the friends pre-eminently of freedom, are the *wealthy landholders.*

This principle is certainly not new in the history of the world, or of human government; it is the fundamental axiom of all landed aristocracies; it is the foundation of the feudal system, and, when carried out into practice, must inevitably resolve itself into it. The term aristocracy, by its etymology, is the government *of the best;* and where the property of the soil is distributed in portions so unequal, that its cultivators are divided into masters and slaves, or into landlords and tenants, power will naturally concentrate itself in the hands of the large holders of the lands, who will soon constitute themselves the basis of society—the independent farmers—the best part of the population—true friends of liberty, confined exclusively to themselves, but holding in oppressive servitude the real cultivators of the soil, and ruling, with a rod of iron, over all the other occupations and professions of men.

Such has been the developement of this fundamental principle of government, in the history of other ages and countries. So has it especially disclosed itself in the annals of France, of Spain, of Germany, of Poland, of Russia, and of England. The independent farmers, or wealthy landholders, of all those countries, have constituted the ancient feudal barons, as they now constitute the modern nobles, holding the laborious husbandmen of the same countries in servitude, or in abject poverty, and the most degrading dependence.

The subscribers believe that the declaration of independence, and the Government of this Union, are founded upon a different and opposite principle—upon the principle that all men are born with equal rights: and that, however, in one portion of the Union, the independent farmers or planters, cultivating the soil by their slaves, may be considered, by one of themselves, as the basis of society, and the best part of the population, the assumption of such a principle, as a foundation of a system of national policy for the future government of these United States, is an occurrence of the most dangerous and alarming tendency; as threatening, at no remote period, not only the prosperity but the peace of the country, and as directly leading to the most fatal catastrophes—the dissolution of the Union by a complicated, civil, and servile war.

Had it been possible for the subscribers to consider the principles thus authoritatively laid down in the message as a mere abstract speculative opinion, inviting of a mind habitually occupied in meditation upon the first principles of Government, they might have deemed it their duty to pass it over in silence, regretting that an opinion so adverse to all the lessons of history, and to every rational theory of human rights, should ever have found its way into the mind of the Executive Chief of the Union; and still more into an official communication from him to the Legislative Assembly of the nation. But they find it pervading every part of the message relating to the administration of the internal affairs of the country—they trace it in the denunciation of uncompromising hostility to the Bank of the United States—they discern it in the general dissuasion of all future encouragement, or aid to be given to objects of internal improvement—they perceive it in the portentous recommendations to abandon all purpose of deriving a revenue for the general benefit from that invaluable fund of national wealth, the public lands; and in the astonishing proposal to give them all away to the States, within which they are situated, or to adventurers, who may be allured by promises of sharing in those spoils of national domain, plundered from the whole people of the Union, to become members of this best part of the population, the independent farmers, cultivators of the soil, taken from all their fellow citizens to be gratuitously bestowed upon them. They see it, above all, in the destiny to which the message consigns the great manufacturing interest of the country, including the handicraftsmen and mechanics of all our populous cities, and all our flourishing towns. These are not the basis of society; they are not the cultivators of the soil; they are not the best part of the population; their equal rights may be trampled upon; their highest interests may be sacrificed; their property may be wrested from their hands; themselves and their families may be driven by measures of national policy, by acts of the Government of the Union, to beggary and ruin, for the benefit of the independent farmers, the wealthy landholders, the best part of the population.

Such are the practical consequences which must flow from the reproduction, by the head of this national Union, as a fundamental principle of Government of the old and long exploded doctrine, that the wealthy landholders of all countries constitute the best part of their population. Under this theory it can be no longer surprizing to find in the message an entire system of propositions and of recommendations, which, if adopted and sanctioned by the Legislature, will accomplish a revolution in the Government of the United States, and, in the solemn and deliberate opinion of the subscribers, a total subversion of their constitution.

In descending from the general maxim, that in all countries the independent farmers or wealthy landholders, cultivators of the soil, constitute the best part of the population, to the measures of legislation recommended to Congress for carrying out this principle, in the administration of the Government, four features are discernible, as especially characteristic of the message. First, the abandonment for the future of all appropriations of public moneys to purposes of internal improvement. Second, the practically total dereliction of all protection to domestic industry, whether agricultural, manufacturing, or mechanical. Third, the nullification of all future revenue from the public domains, by the bestowal of them, in free donation, to voluntary settlers upon them, from the privileged class of citizens, cultivators of the soil, to swell the numbers of the best part of the population, at the expense of all the rest, or to the favored States in which this common property happens to be situated. Fourth, the denunciation of the Bank of the United States, depreciating the value of the stock held in it by the nation; distressing the commercial community with suspicions of the solidity of its funds; and stimulating the profligacy of fraudulent gambling in its stock. In every one of these four particulars the recommendations of the message are in diametrical opposition to the well established, deliberately adopted, and long tried policy, by which the Union has hitherto been governed, under the present constitution of the United States—in diametrical opposition to the purposes for which it was formed—to the principles upon which it has been administered, and, with the most painful, but most undoubting conviction, the subscribers must add, to the solemn compacts and indefeasible obligations by which the nation is bound.

Although the plan of Government, marked out and delineated in the message, forms a whole system, sufficiently consistent with itself, and all derivable from the fundamental position that the wealthy landholders constitute the best part of the population, yet it is observable, that in every instance the subordinate principle advanced as the ground work of each separate recommendation, is, by the terms of the message, so qualified in the theory, as scarcely, if at all, to differ from the views and opinions entertained by the friends of the interest which the recommendation itself is adapted to destroy. Thus, for example, in the recommendation to abandon all future appropriations of public moneys for purposes of internal improvement, the only principle avowed is, "that the constitution does not warrant the application of the funds of the General Government to objects of internal improvement, *which are not national in their character.*" From this position, the most ardent and most liberal friend of internal improvement will not dissent. No appropriation ever has been asked—there is not the shadow of a danger that any appropriation of funds ever will be asked, but for objects alleged to be of a national character; and of their legitimate title to that character, the representatives of the whole people, and of all the State Legislatures in Congress assembled, under the control of a qualified negative by the Chief Magistrate of the Union, all acting under a constant responsibility to their constituents, are qualified and competent judges. That there will be, as there have been, diversities of opinion, whether any specific object of internal improvement is or is not of a national character, may be freely admitted; and that in all cases where it may be reasonably doubted, the wise and prudent policy of the constituted authorities will induce them rather to withhold than grant the appropriation, is a conclusion deducible not less from the experience of the past, than from the confidence due to the moral character of the delegated representatives of the nation. That in the great majority of applications for appropriations in aid of internal improvements, which have been made to Congress, the objects for which they were solicited have been of a national character could not be and was not doubted. Of the appropriations made, the subscribers confidently affirm, that none can be pointed out which are not unquestionably of that character. If there has been error in the administration of the Government, in the application of appropriations to these objects, it has been an error of parsimony and not of profusion; a refusal of the public money where it ought to have been granted, and not a bestowal of it where it ought to have been denied. In the sober and honest discretion of the Legislature, under the vigilant supervision of the Executive Chief, a guard amply sufficient for the protection of the public resources against wasteful or improvident expenditures, has been provided by the constitution.

It is said in the message, that, "without some general and well defined principles, *ascertaining* those objects of internal improvement to which the means of the nation may be constitutionally applied, it is obvious that the exercise of the power can never be satisfactory." Suppose this position, in its fullest extent, to be admitted. The message does not deny that the power of granting appropriations for internal improvements of a national character is vested, completely and unequivocally vested, in Congress, by the constitution; and the President himself, in the discharge of his official duties, has, in numerous instances, given his sanction to such appropriations. And in that grant of power, as in all others, is necessarily and unavoidably implied the power of ascertaining and defining the principles upon which, in the spirit of the constitution, it shall be exercised. If, therefore, in the exercise of the power of making such appropriations hitherto, there has been a neglect or omission to ascertain and define the principles upon which they have been made, it is a duty yet to be performed by Congress itself, and which requires the interposition of no other power. It is obvious that to resort elsewhere than to Congress itself, to ascertain and define the objects upon which the power is unquestionably delegated to them of appropriating public moneys to internal improvements, is precisely equivalent to a denial of the right of Congress to exercise the power in all cases whatsoever.

With regard to the danger to which the message supposes Congress may be exposed, of making hasty appropriations to works of the character of which they may be frequently ignorant, the argument necessarily presupposes a habitual, gross, and criminal neglect of their duties, by a majority of both Houses of Congress, a reflection upon the honor and honesty of those bodies, of which the subscribers deem it sufficient to say that it is equally unwarrantable and misplaced. So long as the members of both Houses of Congress shall entertain a just sense of their duties to their country, to their constituents, and to their own characters: so long there is, and will be, no danger—none, whatever, of their being exposed to make hasty appropriations to works of the character of which they are ignorant, or to any other purpose. The members of both Houses of Congress are accountable for the wisdom as well as for the purity of their official conduct, not to the Executive Magistrate, himself accountable to them for his own, but to their constituents and to their country. Nor has that country committed to the Executive Magistrate the custody of its own purity, in the exercise of the elective franchise. If it be true that a prospect of making navigable a creek or river—of bringing commerce to the doors of the people—or of increasing the value of their property, may operate occasionally as inducements to individuals to favor, by their suffrages, the success of a candidate whom they may suppose to be better qualified than his opponent, to obtain for them those great and valuable improvements—is it justice or equity—is it a fair perception of the nature of things, to stigmatize this as a corrupting influence? No influence can be more just and pure. To benefit the people, by making navigable the river or creek in their neighborhood—by bringing commerce to their doors—and by increasing the value of their property, are among the most important and most valuable services that a representative *can* render to his constituents. To draw good from evil, is one of the high and holy attributes of omnipotence. To draw evil from good, is the peculiar attribute of the arch enemy of mankind; but singular, indeed, is the aspect of that political axiom, which imputes dishonesty to the representative in the zeal with which he promotes the interests of his constituents; and finds the evidence of corruption in the exercise of the highest beneficence. Suppose this calumniated influence to be successful; suppose a candidate to be elected to Congress, by the confidence of his constituents in the superiority of his talent and capacity to obtain appropriations of public money to render their neighboring river navigable—to bring commerce to their doors, and to increase the value of their property—talent and capacity are qualities of which men seldom form erroneous estimates, in the choice of their representatives, when their judgments are enlightened by their interest. Talent and capacity, brought into the representative councils of the nation, by the selection of a member for one district, under the influence of a belief that it will be exerted for the benefit of those by whom he is chosen, is talent and capacity available on the scene where it has been introduced, for all the great interests of the nation. It is there that the representative of every single district becomes a representative of the whole people. As the representative of one district, he has, to promote the interests of his immediate constituents, but one of more than two hundred votes: But that one vote he has also upon all the questions within the competency of Congress, and affecting the interests of the whole nation, and of all its parts. The result then of every election which brings into this House a member, recommended to the favor of his constituents by the zeal and ability with which he may promote the internal improvement of his own neighborhood, is essentially advantageous to the whole nation, and has a direct tendency to establish a high standard of intellectual worth, as the measure of qualification for a seat in the House. It is congenial to that spirit of moral elevation and dignity which constitutes the only solid foundation of representative Government; and it is only by confounding the elements of good and evil, that it can be stigmatized as tainted with corruption.

As little can the subscribers yield their assent to the reasoning in the message, which effectively urges upon Congress to refrain from the exercise of all powers of which more than one fourth, that is, seven States of this Union, would be unwilling now to make the grant, and which any still smaller portion of the people may, at any period since the existence of the constitution, have opposed or resisted under the vague and indefinite denomination of doubtful powers. Fearful and hopeless, indeed, would be the condition of the people of these United States, if every grant of power, delegated by them, for their own benefit and improvement, to their united national supreme legislature, should be annulled or struck with impotence by every scruple of doubt which the refinements of metaphysical subtlety, the transient ebullitions of popular excitement, or the factious instigations of electioneering artifice, have, from time to time, disseminated over different sections of the country. There is, perhaps, not a single grant of power to Congress in that great national compact of Government, the constitution of the United States, which at some period of our history has not been assailed by numerous parties and their controversial wranglers, as doubtful powers; even at this hour we are, apparently, on the verge of a conflict in arms, on the very borders of a civil war with *one* of the States of the Union, for the exercise of powers, the want of which first gave rise to the constitution itself, which have been quietly exercised from the organization of the Government for nearly forty years without a dissenting voice: and which now, under the new lights of nullification, have been discovered to be such plain and palpable violations of the constitution, as to warrant the State in which this discovery has been made, in resorting to her sovereign power, to declare them, within her own borders, null and void. There are seven States of this Union, the whole free population of which, by the returns of the last census, amounted only to seven hundred and seventy one thousand two hundred and eighteen souls; a majority of these, sufficient to command the vote and decision of them all, would be less than four hundred thousand; and thus, upon the recommendations of the message, a nation, consisting of ten millions of freemen, must be crippled in the exercise of all their associated power, unmanned of all their energies applicable to the improvement of their own condition, by the doubts, scruples, or fanciful discontents of a portion among themselves, less in numbers than double the amount of population in the single city of New York.

The subscribers assume as a principle, demonstrated beyond all possibility of doubt, that of the whole free population of the Union, a vast majority—they entertain, themselves, no question that it is a majority amounting to more than three fourths of the whole—believe, without a scintilliation of doubt, that the power of appropriating public moneys to objects of internal improvement, of a national character, as understood by Congress itself, has been delegated to Congress by the whole people, in the constitution of the United States. The message itself does not question this grant of power; and it is tacitly affirmed by the Chief Magistrate himself, in his sign manual affixed to every act of Congress making such appropriations which has received his signature. What reason or motive, then, can there be for Congress to interdict itself from the exercise of beneficent power, essential to the welfare and prosperity of the whole people, to gratify the dog in manger disposition of less than one twentieth part of the community? Truly, very truly, does the message say that "there is nothing so worthy of the constant solicitude of this Government as the harmony and union of the people;" but, is it imagined that harmony and union can be promoted by the perpetual sacrifice of the will, the interest, and the well being of nineteen twentieths of the whole people, to the contracted and envious passions or to the sordid parsimony of the remaining twentieth? The subscribers will neither express nor entertain a suspicion that the recommendation to apply to the States of this Union for grants of additional power to Congress, and in the mean time to abstain from the exercise of all powers, which the one twentieth part of the people may be pleased or instigated to consider as *doubtful*, was not made in good faith and sincerity: but without questioning the motive which could lead to such a proposal, they cannot but regard it in effect as disclosing the purpose of disabling and abdicating all power of making appropriations for all and every great object of internal improvement hereafter and forever. As little hesitation have they in declaring it as their belief, that this purpose, and the whole system of which it forms a part, is in no wise calculated to promote the harmony and union of the people. It is a natural emanation from the fountain of a principle divided in itself, and the source of all fatal division—a principle which pronounces one class of the citizens of this Union, to the disparagement of all others, the best part of the population.

The subscribers disclaim all communion of sentiment with this opinion, to which they can assert as true in no sense whatever. They deny that there is any sense to which language can give utterance; and in which the *cultivators of the soil*, be they who they may, included under the denomination, can, with truth, be called the best part of the population. They believe, on the contrary, with the greatest orator, statesman, and patriot of ancient Rome, and with the sublimest genius of ancient Greece, with Cicero and with Plato, that "whosoever gives preference to one part of the citizens, and neglects another part, introduces into the community the elements of the most pernicious discord and sedition. It necessarily produces rival factions, some favoring the populace, and some favoring THE BEST, and leaving scarcely any the favorers of ALL." This was the patriotism of Cicero; this was the philosophy of Plato, two thousand years and upwards before the declaration of independence. The doctrine is founded upon eternal truth. It is the only doctrine upon which Governments of equal rights can be founded; as that which divides the population into a best and a worst part is the never failing source of tyranny and oppression, of civil strife, the shedding of brothers' blood, and the total extinction of freedom.

The subscribers hope and trust, therefore, that Congress will not abdicate by nonuser, the power delegated to them by the constitution of the United States, of making appropriations of public money to great national objects of internal improvements. They consider the exercise of the power as essential to the welfare and prosperity of the whole people; they believe it to have been delegated for the purpose of promoting that welfare; and that to refrain from the exercise of the power would be a dereliction of duty in Congress itself, and treachery to the trust committed to them by the people. They further believe that the people of this Union never will submit to a permanent abandonment of the principle, hitherto so successfully and so advantageously to them carried into practice, of making such appropriations; that however it may be suspended for a time, under a theory of partial preference to an imaginary *best part of the population*, it will never be extinguished but with the life blood of the Union itself. For what is the final result of this doctrine of abdicating powers arbitrarily designated as doubtful? What but the degradation and impotence of the nation itself!—the degradation of chaining its own hands? of fettering its own feet? of disabling itself from bettering its own condition? The impotence of inability to employ its own faculties for its own improvement. It is the principle upon which the roving Tartar denies himself a permanent habitation, because to him the wandering shepherd is the best part of the population; the principle upon which the savage of the American forest refuses to till the ground, because to him the hunter of the woods is the best part of the population. Imperfect civilization, in all stages of human society, shackles itself with fanatical prejudices of exclusive favor to its own occupations, as the owner of a plantation with a hundred slaves believes the summit of human virtue to be attained only by independent farmers, cultivators of the soil. Not by such opinions or such maxims of Government were the people of the United States animated and inspired, when, "in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity, they did ordain and establish the constitution of the United States of America." Their purpose, in this great and solemn *mutual covenant*, was their own improvement—the improvement of the condition of the whole. The constitution itself is but one great organized engine of improvement—physical, moral, political. It directed the assemblage, from time to time, of chosen bodies of men, vested with limited powers, to consult, to deliberate, and to act upon all the great interests of peace and war, common to the people. It was no compact of separate and distinct bodies politic. The separate States were not competent to form any such compact, or to confer any such powers; the people of each State were competent to form, and did form, constitutions for themselves; but their sphere of action to ordain and establish was limited within their own boundaries. For where did the State, the creature of the sovereign people of Massachusetts, where did, or where could, that State acquire the right of bestowing upon the people of Pennsylvania a right of representation in this House? As well might the *State* of Massachusetts have undertaken to ordain and establish who should be represented in the Parliament of Great Britain, or in the Chamber of Deputies of France. The whole people of the United States were alone competent to determine and to ordain how, and in what manner, they and their posterity should be represented in this assembly; and as well might it be contended that the State of Ohio, which had no existence, or the State of Louisiana, which was a Spanish colony, were parties to the constitution of the United States at its formation, as that the parties to it were the thirteen States of which the old lifeless confederation had been composed. The constitution was, as it is on its face declared to be, the act of the whole people, and it is the instrument by which they organized the means of effecting the improvements of their own condition, by the agency of their Government. In refraining from the exercise of the powers delegated to them for the good of the whole, the Government not only abdicate their own power, but effectually disable that of the nation itself. The energy which slumbers in their hands, is no better than dead to the good of the people; it arrests the hands of Divine beneficence itself; degrades the nation to a level of inferiority among the families of mankind, and proclaims as the fundamental law of their association their inability to apply their own faculties to their own elevation in the scale of being.

It is, then, with sentiments of deep mortification and of unqualified dissent, that the subscribers have observed the earnest recommendations to Congress in the message, to abandon the whole system of appropriations for internal improvements, which has hitherto been pursued; which was in the full tide of successful experiment, and which, for a long series of years, has been contributing to increase the comforts, to multiply the enjoyments, and to consolidate the strength and happiness of the American people. To abandon them all, for in no other light can they consider the extraordinary though vague and indefinite commendations of *simplicity*, as the suitable characteristic for the government of a nation of swarming millions of human beings—the intensely urgent exhortations to Congress to refrain from the exercise of all beneficent powers, which one twentieth part of the people may carp and cavil at as doubtful—the incomprehensible argument that harmony and union are to be promoted by stifling the firm and manly voice of nine twentieths of our constituents, to satisfy the brainsick doubts, or appease the menacing clamors of less than one twentieth—and, finally, the direct recommendation to Congress, to dispose of all stocks now held by the General Government in corporations, whether created by the General or State Governments, and to place the proceeds in the Treasury.

In these recommendations, and in the spirit with which they are pressed upon the consideration of Congress, the subscribers can discern nothing less than a proposed revolution of government in this Union—a *revolution*, the avowed purpose of which is, to *reduce* the General Government to a simple machine. A simple machine? The universe, in which we daily revolve, and which seems to our vision daily to revolve round us, is a simple machine under the guidance of an omnipotent hand. The President of the United States, *one* of the functionaries provided by the constitution for the ordinary management of the affairs of the Government, but not entrusted even with the power of *action*, upon any proposed alteration or amendment to the constitution, undertakes to *reduce* the General Government to a simple machine—the simplicity of which shall consist of universal beneficence, in preserving peace, affording a uniform currency, maintaining the inviolability of contracts, diffusing intelligence, and discharging, *unfelt*, its other (nameless, unenumerated, and undefined) superintending functions. Truly this *simplicity* may be aptly compared with that of the Government of the universe; needing only an omnipotent hand to guide and regulate its movements, and differing from it, as would seem, only in the self denial of all power to improve the condition, or promote the general welfare of the community, by and for whom this simple machine was ordained. To the subscribers, it appears that of all the attributes of Government among men, simplicity is the last that deserves commendation. The simplest of all governments is an absolute despotism, and it may confidently be affirmed, that, in proportion as a Government approaches to simplicity, will always be its approaches to arbitrary power. It is by the complication of Government alone, that the freedom of mankind can be secured; simplicity is the essential characteristic in the condition of all slavery; and if the people of these United States enjoy a greater share of liberty than any other nation upon earth, it is because, of all the Governments upon earth, theirs is the most complicated. The simplicity to which the recommendations of the message would reduce the machine of Government, is a simplicity of impotence; an abdication of the power to do good; a divestment of all power in this confederated people to improve their own condition.

(*To be continued.*)

If the newspaper accounts are to be credited, it would seem that the British government have come to the determination to abolish slavery in their West India colonies, in the course of the ensuing three years; and that this is to be done without compensation to the masters. We have considered it the settled policy of that government for a good many years past, to break up this system of iniquity as fast as the nature of things would admit. A resolution was adopted under Mr. Canning's influence, in which the general declaration that slavery must be abolished in those islands was specifically contained. The moment this event occurred, we considered the main question as decided, leaving nothing further to be adjusted than the time for carrying it into effect. If it is determined to accomplish the object within the period mentioned, which we doubt, they have advanced more rapidly than we expected. We have no doubt the violent conduct and measures of the colonial authorities, have had a strong tendency to accelerate the result which they professedly wished to avoid. These have been not only violent, but insolent and threatening, calculated to excite the parent government to a determined vindication of their own policy, and a vigorous support of their own measures.

The question of compensation may be considered as standing upon the ground of strict justice. The slaves have labored through their whole lives without compensation. Mere food and raiment, especially such food and raiment as these miserable beings are furnished with, is poor pay for a life of the severe toil, of the cruel treatment, and the total privation of liberty and self-control, to which slaves are subjected. All that they may fairly be considered as earning, according to a just and equitable estimate of the value of labor, is a debt due from the master to the slave, and ought to be so considered. Let this be set off against what masters call their property in the flesh and lives of their fellow beings, and the balance will be very likely to fall on the wrong side of the account for those who demand compensation of the government.—*N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

Level Roads.—Agricultural writers say that a road perfectly level is not always the best for the horses. Slight and short alterations of rising and falling in the road are serviceable to the horses, provided the drivers are skilful. By these variations the lungs and muscles of the horses are relieved. This is explained on the principle that constant exercise of any of the muscular powers tend to exhaust. Consequently, on a road perfectly level, the same set of muscles are unremittedly exercised; but if there are some descents and ascents, these are either entirely or partially relieved and others brought into action.

The Ottoman Moniteur announces the arrival, at Constantinople, of a Russian vessel, with a cargo of seventy beautiful slaves, all of whom were eagerly bought by the Turkish Lords, at an average price of 7,000 piastres each. This journal adds, that this was a most agreeable surprise to the faithful Believers, who had begun to be alarmed lest the loss of Anapa, which was the great market for Circassian and Georgian slaves, should have deprived them of the means of furnishing their harems with these beauties so celebrated throughout the East.

Female Banker in London.—Mr. Calquhoun, in his treatise on the police of the Metropolis, states the following curious fact:—There is a class of cheats or female bankers, who accommodate barrow women and others, who sell fish, fruit, vegetables, &c., in the street, with five shillings a day, (the usual diurnal stock in such cases,) for the use of which, for twelve hours, they return a premium of sixpence, when the money is returned in the evening, thereby receiving, at this rate, about seven pounds a year, for every five shillings they lend out. In contemplating this curious system of banking, trifling as it may seem to be, it is impossible not to be forcibly struck with the immense profits that arise from it—for it is only necessary that one of those female sharpers possesses a capital of seventy shillings, or £3 10s and fourteen steady and regular customers, in order to realize an annual income of one hundred guineas.

Important Invention.—We have been informed that Mr. *Benjamin F. Pomroy*, of this borough, and Mr. *Abraham Pott*, of Port Carbon, have recently obtained a patent from Washington, for the invention of a steam engine, the machinery of which is contrived on new principles whereby the weight and bulk of the engine are greatly reduced with out a proportionable diminution of power. This reduction is said to be in the proportion of one third, so that an engine, constructed on the new plan, is in size one third less than an ordinary engine, though combining equal power with the same.—*Minor's Journal.*

George III., said of Pitt and Fox, "when they directly contradict each other, one *may* be right, and one *may* be wrong; but if they agree, they *must* be both wrong."—*Nat. Gaz.*

The family estates of the Princes Esterhazy, who are at the head of the Hungarian nobility, yield an annual revenue of more than two hundred thousand pounds sterling.—*Nat. Gaz.*

At Milton Hall, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, amongst other objects of attraction is a portrait of great rarity and beauty, of Mary, Queen of Scots, painted in 1582, and also given by her to Sir William Fitzwilliam, on the morning of her execution, for his humane treatment during her confinement in Fotheringay Castle, of which he was Governor.

The Legislature of New York have granted acts of incorporation to Rail Road Companies, with an aggregate of capital of $27,555,600.

PITTSBURGH BANK NOTE EXCHANGE,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*Connecticut.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Bridgeport Bank	2
Philadelphia Banks	do	Conn. Bk. & Branch	do
Bank of Delaware co.	½	Conn. R. B'nk'g Co.	do
Bank of Chester co.	do	Hartford Bank	do
Montgomery county	do	Fair. Co. Bk. & Br.	do
Germantown	do	Middletown Bank	do
Bank of Middletown	do	N. Haven City Bk.	do
Northumberland	do	Mechanics' Bank	do
Bank of Reading	do	Phœnix Bk. & Bran.	do
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	do	U. Bank, N. London	do
Chambersburgh	do	*New Jersey.*	
Gettysburgh	do	Com. Bk. Perth Am.	1½
Carlisle Bank	do	Farm. Bk. Mt. Holly	do
Columb. Bridge Co.	do	People's Bk. Patterson	do
Doylestown Bank	do	Mech. Bk. Newark	do
Easton Bank	do	Newark Ins. Com.	do
Erie Bank	do	State Bk. at Elizabt'n	do
Farm'rs Bucks B. co	do	do Camden	do
Lancaster Bank	do	do Morristw'n	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	do Newark	do
Farmers' Bk. of do.	do	do N. Brus.	do
Harrisburgh	do	Sussex Bk. Newton	do
Mon. Bk. Brownsv'lle	do	*Delaware.*	
Miner's Bk Pottsville	do	Bank of Delaware	½
Northampton	do	Bank of Smyrna	do
Wyoming, Wilksb.	do	Com. Bk. Delaware	do
York Bank	do	Wilming. & Brand.	do
New York.		*Maryland.*	
City Banks	1	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Albany B's	1½	Frederick co. Bank	½
Auburn	½	Bk. of Westminster	do
Bank of Buffalo	do	Hagerstown Bank	do
Chenango at Norwich	do	Susq. Br. Co. P. De.	1½
Bk of Genesee, Batav.	do	Bank of Salisbury	½
Geneva	do	*District of Columbia.*	
Bank of Ithica	do	Bank of Alexandria	½
Rochester	do	Farm. Bank of do.	½
Bk of Monroe at do.	do	Bk. of Potomac at do	do
Newburgh & branch.	do	Bk. of Washington	do
Bk of Or. co. at Gosh.	do	Patriotic Bank do	do
Bk. of Poughkeepsie	1½	Bank of Metropolis	do
Bk. of Troy & branch.	½	Farm. & Me. B. Geo.	do
Bk. of Utica & do.	do	U. Bk. of Georgetw'n	do
Bk. of Whitehall	do	*Virginia.*	
Broom co. Bk. Bing.	do	Bk. of Va. & Branch.	1
Central Bk. Cherry V.	do	Farm. Bk. of Va.	do
Chatauque Co. B'k	do	Bk. of the Val. & Br.	do
Essex Co. Bk. Keesv.	do	N. W. Bk. of Va.	½
Farmers' Bk. of Troy	do	do Br. at Wellsbrg.	do
Catskill	do	*North Carolina.*	
Jefferson co. Bank	do	B'k of C. Fear & Br.	5
Livingston co. Bank	do	State bk. & branches	do
Lockport Bank	do	*South Carolina.*	
Madison co. Bank	do	Bk. of S. Carolina	3
Montgomery co. Bk	do	St. B'k & Branches	do
Onondaga co. Bank	do	Planter's & Mec. Bk.	do
Otsego co. Bank	do	State Bk. of S. C.	do
Ogdensburgh Bank	do	Union Bk. of S. C.	do
Ontario Bk. & Bran.	do	*Georgia.*	
Oswego Bank	do	Bank of Augusta	12
Saratoga co. Bank	do	Aug. Bank'ng In Co.	do
Tanner's Bk. Catskill	do	Bk. of St. & Branch.	do
Ulster co. Bank	do	Bk. of Dar. & Bran.	do
Wayne co. Bank	do	*Ohio.*	
Yates co. Bank	do	Bank of Chillicothe	½
Maine.		Belmont Bank	do
Augusta Bank	2	Mount Pleasant	do
Bangor Com. Bank	do	Bank of Marietta	do
Central Bk Hallowell	do	F. & M. B'k Steub.	do
Com. Bank, Bath	do	Lancaster B'k	do
Maine Bk. Portland	do	Farm. Bk. of Cant.	do
Merchants' Bk. do.	do	West. Re. Bk. War.	do
New Hampshire.		Frank. Bk. of Col.	do
N Hampshire U. Bk.	2	Com. B'k of Cincin.	do
New Hampshire Bk.	do	Bank Geauga	do
Connec. River Bk.	do	Com. Bk. of L. Erie	do
Hilsboro' Bank	do	Bank of Zanesville	do
Exeter Bank	do	Muskingum B'k	do
Bank of Lebanon	do	Urbana Bkng. Co.	2
Stafford Bank, Dover	do	Dayton Bank	do
Vermont.		Norwalk Bank	do
Bk. of Battleborough	2	*Alabama.*	
Bk. of Burlington	do	Mobile Bank	10
Bk. of Middlebury	do	State B. & branches	do
Bk. of Rutland	do	*Louisiana.*	
Bank of Windsor	do	Louisiana Bank	5
Woodstock Bank	do	New Orleans Bank	do
Massachusetts.		Louis. State Bank	do
Agricultural Bank	2	Union Bk. of Louis.	do
Pittsfield Bank	do	Commercial Bank	do
American Bk. Boston	do	N. O. Can. Bnkg. Co.	do
Commercial Bank	do	City Bk. of N. O.	do
Merchants' Bank	do	*Mississippi.*	
Boston Bank	do	Bk. of St. of Mis. Nat.	5
Eagle Bank	do	*Tennessee.*	
N. Eng. Bank,	do	Bk. Tenn & Bran.	5
Washington Bk.	do	Yeatman Woods & Co	
Bank of

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1833.

Mr. Adams' Report.—We publish a part of this truly able and valuable document, without comment at present, but will hereafter submit, to our readers, some of those reflections which it is well calculated to elicit.

We believed that Mr. Clay was right, when he declared that "*gradual, prospective reduction* of the duties on *protected* articles" would be a "*slow, but certain poison to the protective system*"—we, therefore, cannot now believe that he is right when *he himself proposes to administer that poison.*

The editor of the Statesman informs us that there are but few anti Jackson papers of standing that disapprove Mr. Clay's course. It is true that there are many editors who, one year ago, when *he opposed a gradual reduction of duties*, cried out —"All hail to Henry Clay, the friend of the American system!" who now, when he *advocates a gradual reduction of duties*, cry out "All hail to Henry Clay the great pacificator!"

But, how were the Representatives of the people, in Congress, divided upon this bill. The tariff states—Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, N. Jersey, and Delaware—gave unanimous votes against the bill; the anti tariff states—North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee—gave unanimous votes for it. Virginia gave twenty votes *for* the bill and a single vote *against* it. Pennsylvania, four votes *for* the bill and twenty one *against* it.

To conclude—we judge for ourselves; we submit to the dictation of no man or set of men; it is *possible* that we are mistaken in our view of this new bill;—it is *possible* that we placed too much reliance upon the opinion expressed by Mr Clay one year ago—when we are satisfied of our error, we will approve Mr. Clay's present course, *but not before*.

In the last Statesman, the editor says—

"Mr. Craig believes, or affects to believe, that the gasconade and vain boasting of some of the nullifiers—That the domineering insolence of a few in the south, constitutes a strong objection to Mr. Clay's bill. Now, all this has occurred since its adoption—and if it had *not* occurred, we must infer that no objection would have been offered—The *principles* of the bill are almost entirely overlooked. This, probably, is what Mr. Craig would call "fair dealing"—He tries Mr. Clay, not by the merits of his bill, but by the amount of noise and the degree of insolence that it produces in South Carolina!"

We mean to notice this paragraph without any bitterness or severity of remark, because we are aware that such severity would be thrown away upon a man who misquotes, and misrepresents us, and then refuses to do us justice, or apologize.—We notice it for the purpose of explaining, *once more*, to our readers, some of the grounds of our opposition to Mr. Clay's present course, in relation to the tariff.

We disapproved all action, upon the tariff, while the nullifying ordinance of S. Carolina was in force. We believed that such action would be undignified in itself, and of evil tendency in its example. We believed that it was wrong to treat with the nullifiers, or to make any concessions to them, while they stood with arms in their hands, in open defiance of the government. We believed, especially, that every act of proscription, against the faithful minority in that State, should have been repealed, before any reduction of the tariff should take place. The government should, by its conduct, have proclaimed to the world that no citizen should be injured by his *fidelity* to the laws, and no traitor benefitted by his *treachery*.—It was our opinion that as the nullifiers had placed themselves in direct and hostile opposition to the laws, the government should have shown that it could and would enforce obedience. The conduct of the government should not be such as to invite to a repetition of offences.

In April last, the editor of the Statesman made use of the following language, which we then approved, and still approve.

"Shall the Representatives from Tariff States, yield that principle, give up the interests of the country, and abandon the manufacturers to their fate, *on a demand so unreasonable, so peremptorily made, accompanied as it is too, by threats of resistance and disunion?* We hope that in a majority at least, of our representatives there is too much *dignity* and *firmness, to submit to propositions* so RUINOUS in their EFFECTS, and so *insultingly made*."

We then agreed with the editor of the Statesman, and our present difference of opinion arises from his abandonment of positions which we both, at that time, held. We contend, still, that it is 'undignified,' and unwise, too, to yield to demands so 'unreasonable,' and so 'insultingly made,' or 'to threats of resistance.' The editor of the Statesman, it seems, has changed his mind upon these points.

The editor declares that we have entirely overlooked the *principle* of the bill. We will not contradict this declaration in the language which it merits. We will merely say that we have pointed out several provisions in the bill, which we believed to be defective. As, however, our opinion does not seem to weigh much, with our neighbor, we will ask his attention to the following extract, from a Speech delivered by Mr. Clay, in January, 1832.

"The mode recommended by the Secretary for the modification of the Tariff, is to reduce no part of the duties on the unprotected articles, prior to March, 1833, and then to retain a considerable portion of them. And as to the *protected class, he would make a gradual, but prospective, reduction of the duties. The effect of this would be to destroy the protecting system by a slow but certain poison.* The object being to reduce the revenue, *every descending degree in the scale of his plan of gradual reduction, by letting in more of the foreign article to displace the domestic rival fabric, would increase the revenue, and beget a necessity for further reduction of duties, until they would be carried so low as to end in the entire subversion of the system of protection.*"

Here, then, is an explicit declaration of Mr. Clay, that a gradual prospective reduction of the duties on protected articles would destroy the protective system, by a sure, but slow poison, and that "every reduction of the duties would beget a necessity for further reduction," & thus, "end in the entire abolition of the system." We believe that, in this, Mr. Clay was entirely correct, and we cannot change our opinions, just to suit him.

To show the inconsistency of Mr. Clay in a still stronger light, we need only remind our readers, that, when the above remarks were made, the tariff of 1828 was in force; that, subsequently, the tariff of 1832 was passed, and that, at the time of its passage, Mr. Clay thought it reduced the duties *too low*, and intimated that Mr. Wilkins had deserted the Manufacturers, and yet, within eight months, *he* proposed a still greater reduction.

☞On motion of T. B. Dallas, Esq., J. S. Peyton was admitted to practice as an Attorney and Counsellor at law in the several courts of this county.

For the Gazette.

MR. CRAIG—The Senate of the United States has recently afforded ample occasion for the display of oratory as well as talents; more so, perhaps than any other, since the organization of the government. The three great competitors were Webster, Clay, and Calhoun, and their eloquence is as different as their opinions upon the absorbing topic of public interest are opposite and clashing.

Mr. Calhoun.—This gentleman's manner of parliamentary speaking, shows the difference between a *rapid* and a *precipitant* elocution. His is, unfortunately, of the latter kind. I know not, however, that it is his usual manner; but, if not, either from sudden irritation, or what is more probable, from a sudden and irrepressible influx of violent emotions, not of the most complacent character, his late effort on the southern policy was any thing but eloquence. I grant it to have been evidence of *speed* in thinking; but to an attentive, anxious auditor, how poor a compensation this for precipitancy of speech! A speaker may be rapid, and yet distinct and forcible in utterance; but, however harmonious the intonation of his voice, still, if he speaks with precipitation, he necessarily huddles his words together so as to confound their meaning: and, when this is the case, how ardent soever his emotions—his zeal—his patriotism—his elocution is without pathos—without force—without effect. If it be said that he atones for this defect by a forcible gesticulation; I answer—if a man speak with precipitation, his gesture will certainly conform to his mode of utterance. On the occasion referred to, Mr. Calhoun's elocution betrayed, for the time being, the madman, rather than the orator.

Mr. Clay.—This gentleman's eloquence is of the deliberative kind. The compass of his voice is completely under his control. When he makes an appeal to the passions of his audience, the pathos of sentiment is conveyed to the heart by the most subduing flexibility of tone, enforced by timely, appropriate, and graceful gesticulation. On the other hand, when incited by strong and violent emotions of an opposite kind, although his elocution gains not in speed, it does in *power*, and then the very nature of his emotions is indicated by the co-operative influence of his voice and gestures. In a word, Mr. Clay possesses the rare faculty of melting down an audience, or suspending them in admiration, and these effects he can produce in succession.

Mr. Webster.—This gentleman's eloquence is of a compound character; it is of the deliberative kind; yet, when occasion requires, as it frequently does, it is wonderfully enforced by the propriety of his gestures, and by the varied expression of his countenance. Sometimes, his fortitude enables him to bear the burthen of Atlas. At others, with Herculean nerve, he plants his pillar, and none dare approach to subvert it. In debate, Mr. Webster is an Ajax. In the power of demonstration, he places every other in the back ground, for he proves whatever he attempts to prove, either by fact or by strict analogy, and to resist his reasoning, is to discredit experience. I spoke of the expression of his countenance. It is an index of his mind—of his heart—of his feelings—of the whole man—it is the precursor of his sentiments, and his subsequent utterance only rivets, in the minds of his auditors, what the expression of his countenance had previously lodged there. Mr. Webster is distinguished for his emphatic pauses. They frequently astonish by their significancy, and sometimes overwhelm by their sublimity.—Many instances of this occurred in his late speech in reply to Mr. Calhoun. Upon the whole, Mr. Webster is the most powerful orator in Congress, perhaps in the Union.

JARVAS.

The Richmond Enquirer, of Tuesday, 19th inst., says—

"Who does not see that the Compromise Bill is defective, and the question must again be opened: It is imperfect, at least in two respects:

"1st. It does not immediately cut down the revenue to the wants of the government. We dread the accumulation of money in the Treasury of the United States. A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says, and probably with truth, "The defeat of the Land Bill will open again the yet unsettled question of Revenue, and, of course, of Nullification. Mr. Clay's Compromise will, in any event, yield a surplus revenue, and, adding to that surplus two or three millions from the Public Lands, we shall have a revenue exceeding, by five or six millions, the demands of the Government. This circumstance, as I said before, will open again all the questions which have agitated the country during the last year." There would in all probability be a fearful excess of revenue, even if the Land Bill had been carried. And whether the nullifiers come out against it, or not, we hope the Republicans of Virginia will be the first to insist upon an immediate reduction.—*With money, the Government will buy power.*—If we wish to preserve the principles of the Constitution, we must cut off the sources of supply.

"In the 2d place, the *home valuation* is in every way most objectionable. It makes the duty *higher*. It makes it *unequal;* and in that respect it is unconstitutional. Goods are cheaper in New York than they are in Richmond—and much cheaper than in New Orleans, in consequence of the freights, &c. of this more distant port. Say that a bale of goods is worth in New York $100—and in New Orleans $120, the merchant has to pay in the former port, at the rate of 20 per cent. $20, and in the latter $24—Still, the Constitution expressly says, "*All duties*, imposts, and excises, shall *be uniform throughout the U. States.*" In a word, the bill is a piece of patchwork, got up in a hurry —and it will require much retouching to bring it all right."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Extract from a letter to the editor of the Globe, dated Columbia, March 16th, 1833.

"SIR: The Ordinance rescinding the Ordinance of Nullification, and all the laws passed in pursuance thereof, passed the Convention yesterday, only four nullifiers voting against it. A few remarks from Judge Richardson, who thought Mr. Clay's Bill did not fully abandon the principles of protection, brought out Mr. McDuffie, who dealt profusely in opprobrious epithets towards the Chief Magistrate of the United States, and the members of his Cabinet; he spoke most lovingly of 'our great ally in the West, whom we had recently gained;' congratulated the Convention on the triumph of Nullification, and concluded by advising the State to retain its belligerent attitude, as we had no rights except those we could command by force and arms—the despotism at Washington having swallowed up every thing.

"The Committee of twenty one reported an Ordinance prescribing another oath to be taken by citizens. I will forward a copy of the report of the Committee, as soon as I can obtain one. It is thought, however, that the new oath will not receive the sanction of the Convention.

"General Hamilton made quite a conciliatory speech yesterday, towards the Union party, which Judge O'Niell very cordially responded to.

"Very respectfully, Yours, &c."

The whole quantity of water supplied to the inhabitants of London daily by the water companies, is 29,000,000 gallons, distributed to about 125,000 houses and other buildings; which is at the rate of above 200 gallons a day to each house.

From an official statement of the population of Rome, just published, it appears that it amounted last year to 148,459 souls, and that it had diminished, by 2,000 individuals, since the preceding year.

Penitent Black Eyes.—A Spanish writer, speaking of a lady's black eyes, says, they were in mourning for the murders they had committed.—*Boston Statesman.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

New York, March 23.—The packet ship Samson, Capt. Chadwick, arrived this morning from London, having left Portsmouth on the 6th of February. By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the evening of 5th inclusive. The most important item of intelligence is the King's speech at the opening of the new Parliament, which was delivered on the afternoon of the 5th of February.

In reading the speech, the King laid peculiar emphasis on the passage relating to the disturbed state of Ireland, and was particularly emphatic when he expressed his determination to uphold the Union of England and Ireland. The troubles in that Kingdom evidently caused much uneasiness. A London paper remarks—"We have reason to believe that the Government have decided upon strong measures being used for the tranquillization of that country, and also that the Marquis of Anglesey will return to Dublin."

It does not appear from the speech that any measures of direct interposition, in the affairs of Portugal, are contemplated.

The Dutch question remains in *statu quo*. Negotiations had been renewed, and were still pending. The embargo upon Dutch ships was not to be taken off, in consequence of the unsettled state of that question; and the assessed taxes of England, which were generally considered likely to be removed, would, it is now said, be continued.

Dutch papers are to the 2d of February. The Queen of Holland arrived at the Hague on the 31st ult., from Berlin. The contents of these journals furnish no information as to the state of these negotiations, but it may be presumed to be favorable, as the funds at Amsterdam had experienced an advance of 1 per cent.

The accounts from Constantinople are to the 6th January, from which it appears, that the Sultan, in the extremity of distress to which the total defeat of the army under the Grand Vizier had reduced the Ottoman Government, had accepted the offer of assistance made by the Emperor of Russia, and that General Muravieff had already set out for Egypt to demand the submission of the Viceroy to the Sublime Porte. Letters from Swabia announce the probability of Ibrahim Pacha assenting to a cessation of hostilities; with a view to definitive pacific arrangement of the differences between the Sultan and his insurgent Viceroy. The Pacha demands that Syria be ceded to his father, the Viceroy of Egypt; after which he will commence his retreat, but not till then.

It is added that a Russian fleet was expected at Constantinople, for the purpose of preventing the passage of the Channel, by the Egyptian Army, which was supposed to be advancing on the capital.

The accounts from Paris are to February 4th.—The naval preparations at Brest, continued to be prosecuted with undiminished energy, and some of the ships of war were already in a condition to put to sea.

The Brestois, of the 28th January, says—"Our port and roads present a very animated picture.—The telegraph is constantly at work, and, in short, every department here is in full activity. Ships, frigates, and sloops are under repair, fitting out, or getting under weigh, and vessels from other ports are daily joining them. It is said that the French squadron in the Downs, or at least a part of it, will shortly come into our roadstead. Thus every thing indicates the approaching departure of a powerful naval force. What is its destination? This, time will show. Orders have just arrived to expedite the fitting out for sea of the Duquesne of the line, and for arming the Hermione frigate.—Three companies of the crew of the Duquesne went on board to day, and she will receive a fourth to morrow.

The Suffrein of the line is in port, preparing to put to sea in the most complete condition. The Resolute frigate is taking her departure for the Downs. The sloops Heroine, Nayade, and Bayonnaise, and the brig Saumon, are in the roads waiting only for orders to sail. They are pressing the levy of sailors, and bodies of them are daily coming in. They are immediately incorporated into the companies of the division."

The Bulletin des Lois contains the official promulgation of the law repealing that which provided that the anniversary of January 21st should be observed as a close holiday. The union between the carlists and the movement party, if it ever existed, is now completely discountenanced.

The Army of the North, the head quarters of which were at Compeigne, had been restored to the same footing as that upon which it was placed before its recent entry into Belgium.

Intelligence from Madrid is to the 24th January, and strong rumors were then prevalent of the dismissal or resignation of M. Zea Bermudez, but there was no authentic information of the fact.

It is stated in the French journals, that there had been some partial disturbances in Spain; but they had been effectually put down. It is also added that the Infant Don Carlos had been arrested and was confined to his own apartment's.

Stockholm and St. Petersburg papers of the 18th, and Hamburg, of the 29th Jan. had been received, but contain nothing of interest.

PORTUGAL.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 6.—This day arrived the Osprey, cutter, Abbinet, master, with wounded and passenger from Oporto. I learn by one of them, that a severe affair took place on the 24th ult., by a part of the army embarking in boats to attack St. John's, and two forts on the Douro. The troops engaged were 1400 English, 700 French, and three regiments of Cacadores, under Col. La Place.—They were completely successful, driving the Miguelites by the bayonet. One of the forts mounted 8 guns. They retained possession; took some pipes of wine. Pedro's loss is very great—550 killed and wounded, 15 officers. Col. Bacon commanded the cavalry. I am grieved to learn that the severely wounded—in fact, those who cannot help themselves—are left to perish; such is the miserable state of the hospital staff.

Pedro's army suffers for want of provisions and clothing. The surf is so great that two ships are now off with provisions, and have been for the last week. Capt. Davis, who went to join, is arrived by the Osprey.

STILL LATER.

The ship Grace Brown, Captain Higgins, arrived here yesterday evening, in thirty-nine days from Liverpool, has brought papers from that place to the ninth of February, from which the following information has been extracted, and for which we are indebted to Mr. Sanderson, of the Merchants' Coffee House.

The King's Speech and Ireland were the chief topics of discussion in London. Many of the public prints denounce the speech in the strongest terms. It had provoked a warm debate in Parliament, in which Lord Ormelie, Mr. Stanley, and Mr. O'Connell took part.

From the Liverpool Standard, of Feb. 8.

It is confidently asserted that his Majesty's Ministers have abandoned their plan for emancipating the Slaves in *three* years. This statement is given out on the authority of the friends of the Ministers, and by the Societies formed to promote the immediate abolition of slavery.

From Havanna.—We learn by a passenger in the Topaz, says the New York Gazette, that the cholera was raging badly among the people of the suburbs.

From Jamaica.—The schr. Choice, Capt. Dodd, arrived at New York from Montego Bay, bearing advices to the 2d inst. They represent the continuance of discontent and alarm throughout the whole island. Neither master nor slave is at rest—the former anticipating the destruction of his property, and the latter the restoration of his rights. No middle path seems to have been devised for the safety and repose of either. The results that follow the *immediate* emancipation of slaves in the West Indies, as now contemplated by the British Ministry, may perhaps afford us lessons of wisdom, without the cost of experience.—*Com. Adv.*

The celebrated British Admiral, Lord Exmouth —he, who a few years since, commanded a successful expedition against Algiers—died at Teignmouth on the 23d January. A London journal says:—

His Lordship had been for a considerable time suffering under severe illness, in the first stage of which he became quite delirious, and wholly engrossed with the idea that he was then actually engaged in fighting the Dutch fleet. A few days before his death he appeared to feel himself better, and, in noticing the improvement, said, "I have lately been going to leeward, but now I think I am working to windward again."

Melancholy Catastrophe at Sea.—The ship Martha, at New York, from a whaling voyage, reported, that on the 10th February, in lat 5 4 S, long 21 15 1-2 W. saw the bodies of fourteen dead persons! Near by, picked up a ladder, which had been used for a stage or raft, the lanyards burnt off six feet from the stage, likewise a tri-sail mast, the lower part burnt eight feet up, and a piece of wood, having written on it in ink, the name of "M. H. Taylor," mate of ship H——, the remaining letters of the ship's name not being legible. A carpenter's work bench, and an empty barrel, both without marks, were also picked up.

The Boston Transcript of Wednesday last, says: The ship Hellespont, Capt. Henry, sailed from this port on the 27th Dec. last, with a valuable cargo for the Sandwich Islands, having on board, in addition to the ship's company, the following passengers: Mr. W. Ladd, lady, child, and servant; Mr. P. A. Brinsmade, lady, and child; Dr. Hill and lady; Miss Hannah Dodge; Miss Deland, of Salem; Miss Diamond, of Newton; Miss A. Wood, of Hallowell; Messrs W. Hooper and Geo. Foster.

From the circumstance of finding the name of M. H. Taylor among the list of the ship's crew, and the fact that the Hellespont would probably have been, on the 10th ult, not far from the latitude and longitude in which the bodies and articles were found, the public mind is much agitated by fear and strong supposition, that she was the unfortunate vessel. The owner of the Hellespont, Mr. B. T. Reed, expresses, however, a confident opinion that it could not have been her. He states that she could not have sunk, even had she been burnt to the water's edge, as more than half the bulk of her cargo consisted of dry lumber, and that if the ship was on fire, the people, by means of rafts, would lay by till she burnt to the water's edge, when the fire would be extinguished, and they would then get on the wreck. He also states that she had neither gunpowder nor spirits in her cargo; that the name of her first mate was M. Sampson, the second, D. Pratt; that two or three men descried from the ship between the time of her clearance, Dec. 22, and her sailing, Dec. 27 and he believes M. H. Taylor was one of them.

The conclusion is rational; but intense anxiety will be felt until we have direct tidings from the Hellespont or some of the persons on board.

The Hellespont was to touch at Rio Janeiro, for the purpose of landing Dr. Hill and family, who intended to reside there, and Miss Deland and Miss Dimond, who were under the protection of Dr. Hill, and on their way to join their friends at Bahia. The rest of the passengers were bound to the Sandwich Islands.

Some examinations have recently taken place in England on the subject of printing the Bible. One of the persons examined, was Mr. Joseph Parker, a bookseller at Oxford. In the course of his examination he said, "I can venture to say that every attention possible is paid to the accuracy of the Bibles that we print, and we offer, to every person who will inform us, a sovereign for every error of any importance and affecting the sense, and for every printer's error, such as the turning of a letter upside down, or a comma, or any the smallest error that can be discovered, we are ready to pay 2s. 6d."

Emigrants.—The last received number of the Quebec Gazette contains the following salutary advice to EMIGRANTS:

"We have said, and we repeat it, that none is fit for settling on land in Canada, but those have been brought up to agricultural labor, or been in the habit of placing no dependence on any thing but their own labor and care; that greater labor and care is required of the new settler in Lower Canada to secure success than at home, and particularly a stronger habit of self command,—the power of resisting the many temptations to which a change of locality, a change of companions, and circumstances, expose him; and we say that these cannot be supplied by any advantages of capital, nor by any regulations, nor by any means that can be devised and executed. That every hope held out to the contrary is deceptive, and ends in supporting useless agents, the suffering of the emigrants, and burthening the country. We believe these pensioners, the military settlements, and the whole history of the settlements in America, and elsewhere, will support our position better than the most lengthened arguments.

The first thing that ought to be told to every emigrant to America is,—"You are going, or are come, to a country where nothing but labor will support you, where care and self control are more necessary than ever. If you have money with you, you will be in danger of losing it, or it will 'make itself wings.' If you contract debts, you will be ruined, and you will see the man who had not a farthing when he landed, rising over your head, and he and his family thriving, while you and your family are sinking down to a state of hopeless misery and degradation. Trust to your own labor and care, and in a kind Providence, but nothing else."

CANAL COMMERCE.

In the month of February, there passed thro' the Dismal Swamp Canal 194 schooners and sloops, averaging about 45 tons; that is to say, 96 passed through from Virginia, and 98 from North Carolina. Of these, there belonged to

Norfolk, (owned by individuals,)	46
Do. (owned by the Trans. Co.)	19
Edenton,	48
Currituck county,	13
Elizabeth City,	23
Beaufort,	7
Plymouth,	11
Boston, (Mass.)	3
Portsmouth, (Va.)	9
Tappahannock,	4
Camden county, (N. C.)	9
Folly Landing, (Va.)	9
New York,	9
Newbern,	6
Petersburg,	1
Halifax, (N. C.)	1
Windsor, (N. C.)	9
Washington, (N. C.)	1
Vienna, (Md.)	1

It is to be observed that this only shows the number of vessels that have passed, and not the number of passengers through the canal. The same vessel may have passed through twice or oftener. The above is exclusive of lighters and rafts, a large number of which passed through during the same month.—*Norfolk Herald.*

Co-partnership liabilities.—A question of some importance in point of principle, as well as of amount, was decided a few days since in favor of Theodore Davenport, against W. C. H. Waddell, nominal defendant, in the Superior Court. The plaintiff had purchased, during the last summer, a quantity of wire from the firm of Lewis H. Bates & Co. of this city. In the month of May previous, a person by the name of Salthouse, had recovered a judgment against William Lacon, the individual who constituted the *Co.* in the partnership concern of Lewis H. Bates & Co.; and having obtained execution thereon, the same was levied upon the said wire by the Defendant, Marshal of the District, who took it into custody, and refused to deliver it over to the purchaser.

The question for decision, was, whether a levy upon co-partnership property for an individual debt of one member of a concern, was valid. The Court, Judge Hoffman presiding, adjudged that the defence was not tenable. It was not to be allowed as a principle of law, that the whole property of a firm may be taken out of its hands, and be dealt with as a Sheriff may think proper, under an execution issued against a partner of the firm. An interest in it may be claimed—but the property cannot be seized. The possession and disposal of it must remain with the firm, and all that the creditor can, in any such case do, is, to give notice to the other parties of the execution against the insolvent partner, to account with him for the balance of his property remaining in their hands, after all the debts due to the solvent partner are paid.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

EPITAPH.

Here lies, entom'd, old Roger Morton,
Whose sudden death was oddly brought on;
Trying one day his wheat to mow off,
He accidentally cut his toe off.

The toe, or rather what it grew to,
An inflammation quickly flew to;
The parts then took to mortifying,
And poor old Roger took to dying.

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable house, in Baltimore.

The stock of sugars in first hands is reduced to 50 hhds. of every description. New Orleans range from 6 1-4 to 8 1-2 and Poto Rico 6 3-4 to 10 cts.

Molasses is becoming scarce, and readily commands 30 and 31c.—Rio coffee plenty and dull, commands 13 a 13 1-2.

A plant, called the *oxalis crenata*, has lately been introduced into England, from South America, and is likely to be extensively cultivated, as decidedly preferable to the common potato.

Flour inspections in New Orleans.—The Louisiana Advertiser, of the 6th inst. gives the following table, showing the amount of inspections of flour at that port for the last seven years; as also the inspections for five months of the current "commercial year:"

In 1826——	123,303	barrels	Flour Inspected.
1827——	90,835	do	do
1828——	142,687	do	do
1829——	141,805	do	do
1830——	190,935	do	do
1831——	358,724	do	do
1832——	210,000	do	do

Since the first of October, the commencement of the commercial year, there has been inspected:

In October,	7,656	barrels.
November,	32,266	do
December,	21,330	do
January,	37,954	do
February,	21,765	do

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the Chronicle, March 22.

Cloversed.—This article has declined. Sales at $7 50 a 7 75.

Coffee.—Sales of Porto Rico, at 13 1-2 cts.; old Havanna, good, at 13 1-2; 2d quality, do. at 12 cts.; prime, 13; Rio 13 1-4 a 13 1-2; Laguira 13 1-4; Mocha 16; and 100 bags Java at 13 cents.

Flour.—Sales of 1000 bbls. Howard street, since last report, at $5 44; several other sales at 5 40 a 5 50. City Mills and Susquehanna at 5 37 1-2. Supplies from the Susquehanna are coming in freely. No City Mills Flour on hand.

Fruit.—220 boxes Muscatel Raisins, at auction, sold at $2 05.

Grain.—The stock in market is small. Sales of Wheat, at $1 10; Corn, white and yellow, at 59, 60, and 61c.; Rye, 65, and Oats 33 a 40c.

Hemp.—Sales of Manilla, at 9c.; Russia, clean, $200; outshot, 1 80.

Hides.—Importations large this week, and we hear of no sales.

Indigo.—At auction, 7 seroons Caracas, sold at $1 15.

Molasses.—Sales of 278 hhds. and tierces New Orleans, at 30 a 31 cts. At auction, 20 hhds. brought 29 1-2 cts., and 84 bbls. 30 1-4 cts.; 22 hhds. Porto Rico, 29 1-2 a 30 cts.

Sugars.—At auction, 208 hhds. Prime Porto Rico were sold at $7 85 a 9 60; 27 do. N. Orleans, 5 25 a 7 35. Yesterday, at public sale, 100 hhds. 2d quality New Orleans, $6 10 a 7 60, being an advance on former prices. The market is now nearly bare, none remaining in first hands. 40 boxes white Havanna went off at $10 50.

Teas.—The market is well supplied. Sales of Young Hyson at auction at 75 a 80c.; other sales at 53 a 80; Hyson 65 a 85; Imperial 75 a 90; Gunpowder 80 a 95.

Whiskey.—Supplies are coming freely. Sales of Susquehanna yesterday at 27 1-2c. for hhds. and 29 for bbls. In Franklin street, sales from wagons at 26c., inclusive of bbls.

A CARD.

MR. JOSEPH TRENCH, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he intends leaving the city on next Saturday—in consequence of his present stock of Vegetable Oil Soap and Imperial Renovator being nearly exhausted—those wishing to procure these articles, will please call, previous to that time, as he will leave none to be sold after his departure.

N. B. Those wishing the article will please send their address to Griffith's Hotel.

March 29—1t

EAGLE COTTON FACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they have commenced spinning Cotton Yarn, which they warrant to be of the first quality, as their machinery is new and of the most approved kind. Orders sent to the Factory, or to Avery & Co. will be promptly executed on the most favorable terms. They also manufacture all kinds of Machinery, which they will warrant equal to any in the United States, and at the lowest prices.

ARBUCKLES & AVERY.

March 29—2mw

FRENCH BURR MILL STONE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has bought the old Factory from Mr. Brady and the administrators of Mr. Munson, dec'd, where he had been employed to work up the Burr blocks, after the death of Mr. Munson He intends hereafter to carry on the business himself, at his own house, which is only twenty seven miles from Pittsburgh, near the clay turnpike road to Mountpleasant; and where there is a post office called Madison, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, to which letters to him can be sent. But he would much rather customers would come themselves and choose their Burrs, which they can easily do, as the place is much nearer than the old Factory. He has on hand a new collection of Burr blocks from Baltimore, and more coming on.

He well understands his business, and hopes from his long experience to give satisfaction to those who may employ him.

He first learned milling in the lower counties, where Burrs were used, and afterwards served a regular time to Burr mill stone making, with the same men with whom Mr. Munson learned the trade, and for this reason, I was employed by them to work up their blocks. He has made for them, twenty four Burrs, and has heard no complaint.

He is prepared to make them of all sizes and thicknesses for which he will want cash, when they are taken away—the stock he has to buy, requires cash.

The prices will be the same as formerly.

JACOB DAVIDSON,
Mill Stone Manufactory,
Madison, Westmoreland County, Penn.
March 29.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 7, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 6th of April, 1833. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.—Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,500	2,500
7	1,000	7,000
7	500	3,500
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
60	100	6,000
168	50	8,400
112	20	2,240
2240	10	22,400
15400	5	77,000
45760 tickets.		$183,040

Whole tickets, $5 00—Shares in proportion.

Orders from abroad, enclosing Cash, or Prize Tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The 'Despatch,' containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid. Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

S. J. SYLVESTER.

March 29, 1833.

A. LAMONT & Co's Patent Vices:
Fullers' Screws:
Timber Wheel, do.:
Mill, do.:
Mill Spindles:
Blanchard's Cast Steel Corn & Grass Scythes:
Do. German do. do.
Thompson's Sickles—on hand and for sale by

JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Market & Water sts.
March 29—tf

To my Creditors.

TAKE notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Erie county for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and the said Court have appointed the first Monday of May next for hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the Borough of Erie, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper.

WILLIAM J. MARLETT.
Erie, March 20, 1833.—tfMM

Fancy & Plain Stationery,

Lately Received from N. York & Philadelphia.

ELEGANTLY ornament. *Bronze Inkstands:* Card Racks, Paper Weights, &c. &c.
Portable Desks:
Traveling Port Folios:
Fancy Pocket Books: Card Cases: Shaving Cases: Silver Fruit Knives: Ever point pencil cases; Chess men, ivory and bone: Fine English quills: Fancy porcelain inkstands: Sand boxes, &c. &c.

For sale by D. M. HOGAN,
March 20—3t No. 73, Wood st.

For Sale, Rent, or Barter,

FOR Property in Pittsburgh, a Farm, containing 122 acres of good Land; 60 acres of which are cleared; 12 miles from Beaver town, and 1 mile from Greersburgh. On this land there are a good double barn and stable—also, a dwelling house, with a good stone chimney. Possession given on the 1st of April. For further particulars, enquire of

JAMES KNOX, in Pittsburgh.

☞The Beaver Republican will insert the above 3 times, and charge this office.

March 26—3t

BRITISH LUSTRE,

For Polishing Stoves & Grates.

THIS LUSTRE, with a little rubbing, will produce a brilliancy highly ornamental; and, when once obtained, may be easily preserved.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.,
March 22—tf No. 42 Market street

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their Wholesale Paper Ware House to No. 79, Third street, next door to their old stand.

☞The highest price given for Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow.

March 22.—tf.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their assortment of WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS, to their Paper Hangings Manufactory, on Ross street, near the Monongahela River, where purchasers will please call. March 22.—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 7, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 6th April, 1833. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. 66 No. Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,500	2,500
7	1,000	7,000
7	500	3,500
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	2,000
60	100	6,000
168	50	8,400
112	20	2,240
2240	10	22,400
15400	5	77,000
45760 tickets.		$183,040

Tickets $5;——Shares in proportion.

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address

WM. HAMILTON,
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
March 29, 1833.

J. CHISLETT,

Professor of Music & Painting,

Penn Street, Corner of Garrison Alley,
PITTSBURGH.

J. C. begs, most respectfully, to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a school for teaching Drawing and Painting, in all their various styles; and he hopes, from the patronage he has already received, and by assiduous attention, to merit his share of public support.

A Ladies' Class will be attended to on every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock; and Gentlemen's at 2 o'clock on the same days.

Lessons will be given on the Piano Forte, Harp, and Singing, at his residence, or attendance on private families.

N. B.—Piano Fortes Tuned and Repaired.

March 26—3m

I. R. SMITH & Co.

HAVING associated WM. BAGALEY with them, the business in future will be conducted under the firm of WM. BAGALEY & Co., at the old stand; where they will keep constantly on hand, a choice assortment of

GROCERIES,

AND PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURED ARTICLES; which will be sold on the same favorable terms as heretofore.

☞Wm. Bagaley & Co. will settle the accounts of I. R. Smith & Co.

January 2, 1833.

I. R. SMITH has removed to Baltimore, and connected himself in business there with Nathan M Chafee, under the firm of CHAFEE & SMITH, Wholesale Grocers, corner N. Howard and Saratoga streets, Baltimore. I. R. Smith solicits the continuation of favors received from his Western friends.

CHAFEE & SMITH, *Baltimore.*
WM. BAGALEY & Co., *Pittsburgh.*
January 4—w3mo.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract,

JAMES IRWIN

HAS on hand, and offers for sale, on accommodating terms—

25,000 pounds BACON;
3,500 do. FEATHERS;
2,000 do. CAST STEEL;
500 do. CROWLEY STEEL;
700 do. ZINC;
4,000 do. LAMP BLACK;
4,000 do. COTTON YARN, No. 5 a 10;
500 do. CANDLEWICK;
10 bales Cuba TOBACCO;
30 boxes Ky. Manufactured do.;
40 kegs do. do. do.;
20 barrels Prime PORK;
150 do. No. 2 and 3 MACKEREL;
30 tons LOG WOOD;
80 Salted HIDES;
200 Dry do.;
500,000 Kentucky SEGARS;
120 bundles BINDERS' BOARDS;
75 groce BONNET BOARDS;
200 reams WRITING PAPER.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5—tf

House and Lots for Sale.

THE House and Lot, situated in Allegheny-town, on the bank of the Ohio river, now in the occupation of Mr. T. Pears.

Also, a Lot of Ground, adjoining the above, 45 feet front, and extending back 400 feet, to the foot of Seminary Hill.

Also, four Building Lots, situated at the corner of Ross and Front streets. The terms will be accommodating: for further particulars, apply to Thomas P. Pears, in Allegheny-town, or to

BENJAMIN BAKEWELL,
Feb. 26.—3w Pittsburgh.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,

BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.
Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

AN ORDINANCE,

Making Appropriations for the year 1833.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of Allegheny*, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the following purposes, to wit:

For the Salary of the Burgess	$50	
" of the Town Clerk	50	
" of the Street Com.	75	
" of the Treasurer	30	
" of the Assessor	20	
" of the High Const.	25	
For collecting taxes	100—$350	00
For interest on moneys borrowed	162	00
For credits to individuals for repairing roads, according to former resolutions of the Councils	30	00
For grading and recording the grade and regulation of all the public streets and alleys in the Borough, not yet graded and regulated, and for re-examination of the gradings heretofore established	100	00
For surveying, plotting, and recording the lines of the Borough, and the principal streets, and the commons therein, and for putting down permanent stone posts, and other land marks	50	00
For digging off and filling up the commons contiguous to the east side of Federal street, and for protecting the same	100	00
For filling up Lacock street in Anderson's plan	25	00
For improving the landing, at the mouth of Gray's lane	25	00
For repairing Morgan street	10	00
For repairing under the Arch, at the end of the aqueduct	50	00
For filling up and repairing East lane	25	00
For repairing the Butler road, east of the in-lots	30	00
For repairing and filling up Federal street, north of the commons	200	00
For repairing the north end of Beaver street, and for draining the commons north east of the Penitentiary	50	00
For improving the west end of Water alley	20	00
For improving the west end of Lacock street	20	00
For repairing Rebecca street, near Mr. Otterson's	25	00
For repairing Robinson street, and the foot bridge, west of the Canal Bridge	40	00
For repairing Robinson street, from the Canal Bridge to Federal street	30	00
For repairing Darragh street	20	00
For repairing Bank Lane, from the river to the Canal	25	00
For repairing Lacock street, between Federal and Darragh streets	30	00
For repairing Washington and Liberty streets	20	00
For repairing Federal street, from the commons to the river, and for improving the landing above the bridge	200	00
Total,	$1,637	00

Ordained and enacted into a law, the 7th day of March, A. D. 1833. JOHN TASSEY,
President of the Council.

Attest—JOHN MORRISON, *Town Clerk.*

APPROVED—In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the Seal of the Corporation to be affixed, this 7th day of March, A. D. 1833.

HUGH DAVIS,
March 12, 1833. *Burgess.*

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door check of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to either is requested.

JAMES R. SPEER,
No. 130 Wood street.
Jan. 22, 1833.

11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

THE WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

UNDER the Superintendance of *William B. Lacey, D. D.*, is prepared for the reception of Pupils at any time.

The design of the Institute is to impart an accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of female education; and, having engaged teachers of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the President hopes to fulfil the design.

The expense of board and tuition, in the Institute, will vary, according to the branches taught, from $120 to $200 per annum.

Of the qualifications of Dr. *Aikin*, who is employed as a teacher of the Natural Sciences, the learned and well known Prof. Eaton thus speaks: 'If you want a pretty good practical mathematician, one of the best botanists in America, an experimental chemist, of the first order, a very superior Geologist, Mineralogist, and Zoologist, you have him in Dr. *William Aikin*.'

For the practical results of the Institute, so far as time has afforded an opportunity for their development, Dr. Lacey respectfully refers to the following communication:

Mr. Craig—Permit us, sir, through your columns, to convey to the public an expression of the high gratification afforded by a recent visit to the 'Western Female Collegiate Institute,' under the charge of the Rev. William B. Lacey, and opened for the reception of pupils about six months ago.

We attended, on the 22d ult., the first examination of the Students, and deem it an act of justice to the learned and indefatigable gentleman at the head of the Institution, as well as important to western parents, that there should be given a public and responsible assurance of the high promise of this New Seminary.

The Young Ladies were examined in Rhetoric, Moral, Mental, and Natural Philosophy, Criticism, and Belles Lettres, Geography, and the use of the Globes, Arithmetic, the French Language, and other studies, essential to a polite and finished education. In all, and by all, great readiness and proficiency were exhibited. In the French Language, the peculiar advantage of learning its accent and idiom from a lady, who had herself acquired a knowledge of it in early youth, under the most favorable auspices, was evident from the accuracy and distinctness of the pronunciation of her pupils.

In mental improvement, every facility which deep acquirement and a most happy mode of imparting instruction can bestow, is here offered to the Student, and in the refined and winning elegancies of female deportment, an example is constantly presented, which cannot fail to attract, and impress itself lastingly upon those within its influence.

Indeed, we know of no advantage peculiarly desirable in an Institution of the kind, which this does not seem to possess.

Respectfully, sir, your most ob't serv'ts,
GEORGE UPFOLD, D. D.
EDWARD Y. BUCHANAN,
CHARLES SHALER,
T. B. DALLAS,
JAMES S. CRAFT,
O. METCALF,
J. K. M'NICKLE,
NATH'L RICHARDSON,
JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. WADE.
March 12.—tf

LEWIS HUTCHISON,

HAVING associated HARVEY F. BOLLMAN with him in the Commission Business, it will in future be transacted at his Ware House, No. 92 Front and 44 Water street, under the firm of

Lewis Hutchison & Co.

Who intend keeping on hand a general assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, for sale at the lowest market prices. Their warehouse being large with a convenient enclosed yard for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, &c., they solicit consignments of these articles, also every description of country produce. Liberal advances made on consignments.

Jan. 25, 1833.—3m.

New Works.

THE Comic Offering; or Lady's Melange of Literary Mirth, for 1833, illustrated by numerous designs; edited by Miss S. H. Sheridan.

The Amulet; a Christian and Literary Remembrancer; edited by S. C. Hill, for 1833.

Religious Souvenir; a Christmas, New Year's and Birth Day Present, for 1833.

Boswell's Life of Johnson—The Life of Samuel Johnson, L. L. D., including a Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides; by James Boswell, Esq., a new edition, with numerous additions and notes; by James Wilson Croker, L. L. D. F. R. S., in 2 vols.

The Signs of the Times; as denoted by fulfilment of Historical Predictions, traced down from the Babylonish Captivity to the present time; by Rev. Alexander Keith, Minister of St. Cyrus, Author of "The Evidences of Prophesy:" in 2 vols.

The American Citizen; the Right of an American Citizen, with a Commentary on State Rights, and on the Constitution and Policy of the United States; by Benjamin L. Oliver, Counsellor at Law.

The Excitement; or a Book to induce young persons to Read, containing Remarkable Appearances in Nature, Signal Preservations.

Chalmers' Political Economy; in connection with the Moral State, and Moral Prospects of Society; by Thomas Chalmers, D. D. Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh.

Dermot Mac Morrogh; or the Conquest of Ireland, an Historical Tale of the Twelfth Century, in four Cantos; by John Quincy Adams. Just received and for sale by

D. M. HOGAN,
No. 73 Wood street.
Dec. 14, 1832.

European & American Agency,

MORE PARTICULARLY WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE undersigned intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on a *Fourteenth Tour*, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of bu-

GENERAL AGENT,

And will return to Pittsburgh, about the first of May.

Many years ago he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances could be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; lands, houses, and tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances, and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificates; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestui que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c.

If required, reference can be given in every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

'JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.'
Pittsburgh, Dec. 18, 1832.—tf

The American Plough Boy.

THIS is a small agricultural paper, designed more particularly for those who do not choose to take a more expensive work, and yet are desirous to understand how others manage agricultural affairs. It will in a measure be confined to giving details of the *practical operations* of practical farmers, rather than the speculations of the more scientific. It will draw considerably upon the columns of the New York Farmer and American Gardener's Magazine, as well as other agricultural publications. It will also give many interesting items of news, and occurrences of the day, and devote one page out of four to advertisements, if required.

Terms, $1 50 per annum, in advance, to *single* subscribers; or twelve copies will be sent for $15, if paid in *advance*. All communications for the *American Plough Boy* may be addressed to the Proprietor, D. K. MINOR.

REMOVAL.

TASSEY & CHURCH

HAVE Removed to the extensive Ware-Houses, Numbers 108 and 110, Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Cochran & Irwin, where they intend keeping constantly on hands, a full supply of all articles in the

GROCERY LINE,

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, AND WIRE.

Feb. 12, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum: immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.

WILLIAM HAYS, } *Ex'rs.*
JOHN SNYDER, }
Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13—tf Water street.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, (*the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,*) where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Le-Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates.

Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

Interest allowed on Special Deposits.

Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A. COOK.
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.
Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.

CURLING, HIGBY & CURLINGS,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have

Considerably reduced the prices of their Glass,

AND HAVE OPENED A STORE ROOM,

NUMBER 7 MARKET STREET,

Near the Steam Boat Landing, where they will at all times keep a General Assortment of articles in their line, to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Dealers.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 26, 1833.—1m

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 7, for 1833, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 6th of April, 1833: Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 66 Number Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,500	2,500
7	1,000	7,000
7	500	3,500
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
60	100	6,000
168	50	8,400
112	20	2,240
2240	10	22,400
15400	5	77,000
45760 tickets.		$183,040

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!

March 25, 1833.

TO RENT,

THE Two Three Story Brick Stores, erected by the subscriber, in Wood street, on Sturgeon's Lots. Possession given on the first of April. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK.
March 22 No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE.
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

Lots for Sale or Lease.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a few Lots of Ground, containing about Ten Acres each.

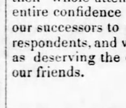
Also, for Rent, from the 1st of April next, Thirty Acres of Land, well watered, and enclosed with board fence, having thereon a good Brick Dwelling House, with suitable offices—all of which is handsomely situated near East Liberty—5 miles from the city.

☞ For terms, and further particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.
December 7, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.



CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

E. HALE, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.
March 10, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

GLASS WARE.

BAKEWELLS AND ANDERSON inform their friends and the public, that they have made a reduction in the prices of their Glassware, and have now on hand a complete assortment of Plain, Cut, and Prest Glass of every description.

Also—Plain, Cut, and Prest Bureau Knobs, and a variety of Japan, Britannia, and Plated Castor Frames—received direct from the manufactories.

BAKEWELLS & ANDERSON.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1833.—3m.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situate on Long Run, Versailles township, Allegheny county, containing about 149 acres and allowance, &c., part of which is cleared and having a Log Dwelling House, &c.

Also, A Small Tract of Land, on the Youghiogany river, containing about 25 acres, on which is a Small Dwelling House and Salt Well, &c.

Also, Two Small Lots of Ground, containing about 14 acres, on Long Run, adjoining Woods' Mill—principally cleared.

Also, A Lot of Ground, No. 84, in the Town of Birmingham.

☞ Terms made known by the subscriber, at his office, in the Diamond, city of Pittsburgh.

SAMUEL GORMLY,
Administrator, &c. of the Estate of Robert Smith. February 12, 1833.—8w

STORE TO RENT.

THE Store now occupied by H. P. Schwartz & Co., Druggists, No. 42 Market Street, between 2d and 3d streets. Possession can be had on the 1st of April. Apply to JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book Sellers, No. 44 Market street.
Feb. 19, 1833.—3t

SLEIGHING.

AN *Elegant Two Horse Sleigh*—from the North—of Modern and approved Model, and superior finish. Just received and for sale by

JOHN DALZELL & Co.,
December 14—tf 170 Liberty street.

GUITARS.

JUST received—a new assortment of SPANISH GUITARS, and GUITAR MUSIC. For sale at SMITH & MELLOR'S

Music Store, No. 9 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
February 22.—4w

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a

General Commission and Forwarding Business.

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfaction.

HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE.

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
march 22, 1831.—tf

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in a cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.
Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

JOHN BLAIR,

Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,

NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of

Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur

CAPS

Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper than any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

He has at present on hand a Large Supply of

Men's	Boys'
Lustre Seal Caps;	Russian Octagon Tops;
Sea Otter do	English Flush do
Black Hair Seal do	American Opera do
Brown do. do	Belgian Signet do
Gray do. do	Jackson Patent do
Cloth.	*English Turbans,*
German Swag Tops;	Of Lustre Seal;
French Tiara do	Chinchilla;
English Baloon do	Cloth, Velvet;
American Rifle do	French Merino, &c.

Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of various shapes.

N. B. Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Pelerines, Cloak Collars.
December 4.—1y

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS—Also, 500 pounds in Bank of England Notes. Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at low rates. Certificates issued on Special Deposits, bearing interest from date. Sums not received less than 100 dollars, nor for a less period than 30 days, or longer than one year.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
February 26.

MUSIC STORE,

Number Nine Fifth Street,

THREE DOORS FROM MARKET.

PIANO FORTES, MUSIC, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, *at Eastern Prices.*

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Piano Fortes, of the latest and most improved patterns, with and without Metalic Plate, which they can warrant to purchasers to stand in any climate. All the new publications of Music for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, Violin, Flute, &c. &c. received as soon as published, with all the old Standard Music, making as large a collection, and as select as any in the Western country.

Musical Instruments, of all kinds, at Wholesale or Retail—Violins, Violincellos, Double Basses, Guitars; Flutes; Clarionetts; Flageolets, double and single; Octave Flutes; Fifes; Kent Bugles; Trumpets; French Horns; Trombones; Bass Horns; Bassoons; Post Horns; Bass and Snare Drums; Tambourines; Bird Organs; Musical Snuff Boxes; Harmonicas; Violin Bows; Bow Hair; Violin Strings; Harp Strings; Piano Wire; Clarionett and Bassoon Reeds; Music Paper; Music Pens; Music Desks, &c. &c.

Two Superior Church Organs, with 5 and 6 stops. Music copied and arranged for Military Bands—to Societies, Merchants, Seminaries, and Military Bands, a liberal deduction will be made.

The attention of Merchants, Professors, and Amateurs, as well as the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh is respectfully solicited. SMITH & MELLOR.

N. B. Piano Fortes and Instruments tuned and repaired—Old Pianos taken in part for new ones.
Jan. 25, 1833.—3m.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They giv their opinion as to the great value of the invention state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

BAIRD & BALDWIN.

Shipping and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞ *Refer to*—
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*
July 10, 1832.—tf

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞ A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ